The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,032 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday.
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th June
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hasselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
M ROHILLA	3000	700	W. Barratt	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	3,000	800	30th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

P. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3560	550	7th July, 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3360	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Morsa	4200	600	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Capt. J. Whyte, 27th June 887.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
7th June 1887. Agents.

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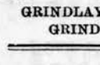

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all othe steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, July 1st 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY 29th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 25, 1887. Agents.

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Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a cheap, well-finished Time-pieces for Camp use, we have now manufactured a sound reliable Time-keeper in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35
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NEW SEASON TEAS
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NEW AD VERTISEMENTS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1887.
NOTIFICATION.—No. 46.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information :—
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following Notices to Mariners be published for general information :—
By His Excellency's command,
Sd. W. H. HAVENSCROFT,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, June 2, 1887.

CEYLON, EAST COAST.

Take warning that a Bonfire will be lighted on the summit of the hill called Pamputimalai, the position and bearings whereof are indicated below, on the night of June 28, 1887 :—

Position		
From Friar's Hood	S 21 E,	7 miles (nautical).
From Battledore Signal Flagstaff	S 22 W,	27 do.
From Komari	N 41 W,	25 do.

BEARINGS
1° 19' 59" N. ; 81° 32' 56" E."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
B. H. POTTINGER,
Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN MURRAY," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Dunnage, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the Surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be ascertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th June 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 20th June, 1887.

PETER FRITZ BALCHER, DECEASED.
Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of 23 and 24 Vic., Cap. 35, intituled an Act to further amend the Law of Property and to Relieve Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any Debts, Claims or Demands against the Estate of Peter Fritz Balcher, late of 20, Thornett Road, Anerley, London, S.E., deceased, who died at 20, Thornett Road, on the 21st day of April 1887, and whose Will was proved and administration of the personal Estate granted at the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, Somerset House, London, on the 20th day of May 1887, to Ludvig Antan Balcher, one of the Executors, are hereby required to send in their Debts, Claims, or Demands, to the said Executor, who will arrive in Calcutta in the beginning of September and will live in Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. All Debts, Claims, or Demands to be sent on or before the 20th day of September 1887, after which day the said Executor will proceed to distribute and appropriate the Estate and Effects of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims only of which the said Executor shall then have notice, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Estate and Assets so distributed and appropriated or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose Debts, Claims, or Demands he shall not have due notice.—Dated 27th day of May 1887.

LUDVIG ANTAN BALCHER.
Executor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration *de bonis non* with the Will annexed of the property and credits of BAI SURAJ, widow of the late KASIDAS NARSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

TULSIDAS BHUGWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the guardian and next friend of DHANCORBAI, daughter of BAI JEWCORE, the daughter of the deceased and residing Legatee named in the Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The seal of the High Court of Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 24th day of June 1887.
TULSIDAS BHUGWANDAS,
Petitioner in Person.

PRICE LIST
OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
JUST IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

AGUILA D'ORO,	Reg. Reina..	per box of 100	Rs.	32
Do.	Reg. Reina...	do.	50 ,,	18
Do.	Victorias ...	do.	100 ,,	28
UPMANN,	Princessas	do.	100 ,,	26
Do.	Reg. Reina	do.	100 ,,	26
FLOR DE CUBA,	Conc. Eleg..	do.	50 ,,	18
LARRANAGA,	Reg. Londres.	do.	50 ,,	16
LA CAROLINA,	Londres Espl.	do.	100 ,,	28

In perfect condition and bouquet.

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar at a moderate cost.

	Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 8
Do. "ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
JUST ARRIVED per
English-built
suitable

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the ADDITIONAL MIXED TRAINS between DHOLA and DHORAJEE, i.e., Up Train leaving DHOLA at 7 p. m., and arriving at DHORAJEE at 2-22 a. m., and Down Train leaving DHORAJEE at 1-13 a. m, and arriving at DHOLA at 8-48 a. m., will be discontinued on and from the 1st July, 1887.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent, B.-G. Railway.
Traffic Supdt's Office, Ghadeshi, 17th June 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that separate Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL and MADAT, respectively, and the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JOHN FOXON, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Company, Nimbora.
GEORGE FREDERICK BRYANT, late Lieutenant, Colonel, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.
GEORGE DAVIES, late of Kurrachee, European.
EDWARD RAINBOW, late Tunnelman, Southern Mahratha Railway Company, Dharwar.
Mrs. ROBERT THOY, late of Sukkur, Native Christian.
EDWARD EGGLESTON, late in the employ of Messrs. Glover and Company, Constructors, Bombay ; European.
LADOO, woman, late of Bombay, Hindu.
JOHN CLARK MITCHELL, late European Assistant in the employ of Messrs John, Fleming and Company, Bombay.
WILLIAM MACDONALD, late Way Inspector, Bolan State Railway.
W. S. KINNEAR, late of Sukkur.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advtisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 25th June, 1887.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Muqid, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas	,,	0 12
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0 10
Gunpowder	,,	0 10
Souchong	,,	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Gotacamund.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the American, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healthories, Inventories Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(SIEMENS & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

OIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of ORNTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... ,, 2-12 ,,
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINA... ...VES,
Horses ... Rs. 10 ; Ex... 5; 55

MONSOON RATES.

From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Sundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Korlow" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers,
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE & CO., in soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.

Ex-fine Long-cloth	do.	do. ½ dozen for	Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached.		½ dozen Shirts,	Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth,	do.	do. ½ dozen	Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.

Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.
Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.
Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.
Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, Lanabedl.

RED. AHRLE & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.
STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDNCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irröy a Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 25	,, 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Port	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Los Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvezin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barruyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 12 0	...
Chateau Rosenner	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZSCHARVANY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne] Munzer-Red Bar]	,, 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 25 0	
,, ,, *	,, 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
Anton Fischer's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,,	,, 5 0	,, ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbora	,, 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
,, Finest	,, 18 0	...
Vin Marsaque a case of 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	,, 15 0	...
Chartreuse Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey a tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
,,	½ do.	1 0
,,	¼ do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	,, 2 0	,, ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Oat Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Peas I	,, ...	,, 0 12
,, II	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*'s—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India

DIAMOND DYES. ECONOMY IN DRESSING!
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d., a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for al kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.
ARTIST'S BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.
To sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 4800 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers with out charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary throbbings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1885, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has attained for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall keep the name of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Summer Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO UNSUSPECTING AND PATIENT ALIKE. We remain, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.
None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Lawada (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s) from Karachi ; Inchlonga (s), Liverpool ; Kashgar (s), China ; and Rohilla (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Etna (s), for London ; Khedive (s), China and Australia ; Titania (s), Trieste, &c. ; E. Reed, Liverpool ; Cuba (s), Port Said ; and Darwin (s), Torre del Anunziata and Messina.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Etna left the dock on Friday, and the s.s. Titania and Khedive yesterday.

LOST.—Jyramdass Khooshaldass, living in Nagdevie Street, reported that his wife, while at the Bholeshwar temple on Friday forenoon, dropped a gold nose-ring set with pearls, a ruby and a diamond, valued at Rs. 1,000.

REPORTED THEFT.—Appajee Pandoorung, a merchant, having his place of business in Kalbadevie Road, reported to the police on Friday the theft of two watches, a silver necklace, and Rs. 42 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 212, from his shop.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Akola, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 5 p.m.—Also Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Geelong, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Chubuldas Purshotumdass, a dealer in chinaware, reported to the police on Friday that while he was in the new temple at Kalbadevie Road that forenoon, he either dropped or had stolen from his pocket a purse containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 604.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Luximon Mahadeo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a shoemaker living with his wife and family at Duncan Road. On Wednesday night he had a quarrel with his wife, and on the following day took a dose of opium from which he was found suffering. He was removed to the hospital, where he died. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, touching the death of Hawabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 40 years. Deceased on Friday night, after lighting a kerosine oil lamp, was fixing it to the wall at her house in Memonwada, when it burst, and the ignited oil falling on her clothes set fire to it, from which she sustained severe burns about her body. She was removed to the hospital, where she died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Govindram Lutcharam, a native confectioner, living on the Kalbadevie Road, reported to Inspector Nolan, in charge of that section, that his premises were broken into between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and property, consisting of a small wooden box, which contained sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 891, was stolen. Upon inquiries made by the police, the wooden box was found lying in a sweeper's gully at Guywady broken open and minus its contents.

THEFT OF A GOLD CHAIN.—Inspector Lee-Smith on Saturday charged a Hindu named Goculdas Kassidas, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with the theft of a gold chain, of the value of Rs. 250. The evidence showed that the accused visited a friend named Atmaram Bajvandas on Friday morning, and shortly after his departure the latter missed the gold chain. He made inquiries of the accused, but obtaining no satisfactory answer from him, reported the matter to Mr. Smith, who serched the accused's house and found the chain hidden in the floor. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

AN ADDRESS TO SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT FROM KATTAIWAR.—Mr. Manekchund Tulsey, the karbharee of Sayala in Kattiawar, Dr. Jeejee Pachanjee, and Chaganlal Govindas Vakil, forming a deputation, came to Bombay on the 20th ultimo, with an address, enclosed in an elegant casket, for presentation to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The latter, however, happened to be at Mahableshwar at the time, and the Kattiawar deputation had to leave Bombay. They entrusted the address to Mr. Hurjeevundas Jugjeevandas, who on their behalf has now presented it to Sir Dinshaw. The latter thanked Mr. Hurjeevandas, expressing his intention hereafter to send a suitable reply to the address.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The *Bombay Guardian* says that the Church Missionary Society propose to send to India, next cold season, a body of evangelists to visit the Society's older stations. They propose to send ten men, two by two, to five different fields. To the Telugu country and Madras, Rev. Messrs. Fox and Dodd are designated; to Tinnevelly and Travancore, Rev. B. Baring-Gould and W. B. Harington, Esq.; to Bengal and part of N.-W. P., Rev. F. Sulivan, and Edward Clifford, Esq.; Punjab and part of N.-W. P., Col. C. E. Stewart, C. B., and Rev. G. Carocy; for the Bast, Ceylon, Rev. G. C. Grubb and another not yet designated. These are names of well-known and highly-esteemed workers. They will visit first the native Christians, speaking to them where necessary through interpreters; and in the second place will seek to be made useful among educated natives conversant with the English language.

HOUSE TRESPASS AND THEFT.—Sulliman Siwa, a Mahomedan of no fixed place of residence, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of committing house trespass by night, and theft of a quantity of whiskey and four cheroots, the property of Captain P. W. Case, of the P. and O. Company's service, from his residence at the officers' quarters of the P. and O. buildings in their dockyard at Mazagon. The accused, on Thursday night last, was seen coming out of Captain Case's room, and going down the passage leading to a bathroom, when he was arrested, and there were found four cheroots in his possession similar to those Captain Case had in his room. Captain Case on examining his room noticed that the drawers were open and some whiskey had been taken out of a bottle. The accused was handed over to the police, and on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A CARELESS STEVEDORE'S LABOURER.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Chief Inspector Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, charged George Christopher, a stevedore's labourer, with doing a rash and negligent act endangering human life. The accused in April last was employed on board the Netley Hall, lying in the Prince's Dock, to pass word to the winchman who was working the dock crane and lowering the bags of wheat into the afterhold. The accused without a word of warning to the labourers employed in the hold stacking the bags, passed the word to the winchman, who lowered a sling containing twelve bags with a run into the hold. Two men who were stationed on the tunnel were severely injured by the bags falling on them. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, in deciding the case, remarked that the evidence did not satisfy him that the charge was made out, and discharged the accused.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—Fatma and Bymah, Mahomedan women, were, on Saturday, charged at the instance of Superintendent Crummey, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having, on the 6th instant, secretly buried the dead body of a newly-born child, intending thereby to conceal the birth of such child, thus committing an offence punishable under section 318 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears a woman named Jyna, on the date in question, gave birth to a still-born child at her residence near the Null Bazaar, and the two accused were asked by the woman Jyna to bury the child, and they accordingly did so under the staircase in Jyna's house. The police on receiving information went to the house and had the body exhumed. It was found to be in an advanced state of decomposition. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge, were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each.

KILLED BY THE BURSTING OF A SODAWATER BOTTLE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Churney Road, touching the death of Rama Raghoo, aged 25 years. Deceased was employed as a corker in a sodawater manufactory in the Fort. At about 9 o'clock that morning, deceased and Gunnoo Ramjee, a bullock cart-driver, accompanied Rustomjee Muncherjee Raburjee, a servant in the Royal Oak Hotel at Churneywady to Aibless Baug to take away sodawater bottles. On their arrival there, the deceased and Gunnoo were sent into a godown to count the number of filled and empty bottles. They went into the godown, and Gunnoo was engaged in removing filled sodawater bottles from cases and handing them to the deceased, who was placing them on the floor. Deceased was seated on the floor when one of the bottles suddenly burst, and a piece of the bottle struck him on the front and upper part of the chest, inflicting a large wound; blood flowed profusely, and the deceased fell back and died almost immediately. The bottle did not fall out of the hands of the deceased, but burst as he was placing it on the floor. The verdict was that the death of Rama Ragoo was caused by haemorrhage, the result of a wound on the chest inflicted on him by the accidental bursting of sodawater bottle.

PERFORMANCE AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The Mazagon Minstrels gave an entertainment at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, on Saturday evening. The hall was filled as usual chiefly with sailors. The programme consisted of songs, and a dramatic performance called "Black Justice," which caused much amusement, several local characteristics, and personages being well brought out. Mr. D. Dirrell and Mr. George were the chief performers. The Rev. W. Ellison, in moving a vote of thanks to the performers, said he was glad to encourage this kind of thing amongst young men, as it taught them to use the abilities which had been given them, in the cause of others, while amusement of a right sort was a necessity of the age. It might be a new thing in this country, that a parson should take a lead in encouraging secular amusement, but it was not a new thing in England, where readings and entertainments for the people were considered as a part of prinsh work, and one of the chief means of keeping many out of the public house. He was glad to be able to state that the Government had so far recognised the work of the Institute as to make a grant of Rs. 100 a month; this would help considerably, and would pay for the management of the Institute. There was still a debt of Rs. 9,000, which would have to be cleared by voluntary enterprise, and he appealed earnestly for subscriptions to this end.

DROWNED IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday morning, at the morgue, Camatteepoora, touching the death of Vally Emillio, third steward of the steam-ship Titania, lying in the Princes' Dock, at the south wharf. Deceased fell overboard at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant and was drowned. Police Inspector Henry Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, and residing in the Dock premises, said that on the morning of the 24th instant, it was reported to him that a man from the steam-ship Titania had fallen overboard in the Dock. Ropes and life buoys were immediately thrown in the water, but the man did not rise to the surface. A quartermaster of the ship, named Giovocconi Tamaro, informed him that the greater portion of the crew had been sleeping on the forecastle, and that it began to rain heavily at 3 a.m. when they got up, and he saw the deceased, who was the third steward of the ship, jump up, cross over from the starboard to the port side of the forecastle, slip and fall overboard between the rails. The space between the rails was about 2½ feet. This statement was signed by Tamaro. Witness went down to the ship and had the dock dragged, but without success. The ship was berthed at the south wharf; she was hauled out of dock on Saturday, afternoon and went to sea. At 6 p.m., on Saturday three European seamen belonging to the steam-ship Cuba, were swimming near the dock gate, when they called out they had found the body of the deceased. Witness was present at the time and saw the body taken from the water. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The steam-ship Cuba sailed by Saturday night's tide. Upon the above evidence, the following verdict was returned by the jury unanimously :—"That the death of Vally Emillio was caused on or about the 24th instant by his having been drowned in the Prince's Dock, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is no evidence to say."

A CORRESPONDENT from Kamptee writes :—"I have now some sad news to tell you, which no doubt will surprise some of our Secunderabad brethren. Color Sergeant Ducker, about noon on the 17th instant, went into a spare room adjoining the Sergeants' Mess and shot himself through the head—the bullet entering the right temple and passing out at the left side. He was quite dead when found. The cause of the suicide is at present unknown, but I expect it will turn out to be financial difficulties. He was buried yesterday with full military honors. The regiment all regret the untimely end of so promising a young soldier, and great sympathy is felt for his widow and two little ones left behind."—*Deccan Times.*

RAMZAN EID.—As Thursday was the anniversary of Ramzan Eed, in the gloaming on the eve of its Eed, i. e., on Thursday last, the appearance of the new moon was anxiously looked out for by the Faithful or at true believers. Those orientals blessed with the "purse of Fortunatus" crowded to the door-steps, verandahs, and porticos of their dwellings in expectant throngs, and small knots of the poorer classes gathered on the streets with up-turned gaze. The sky not being very clear at the time, the moon was just faintly discernible above the horizon like a slender bow of silver. Yesterday was observed as a gala day by the followers of the Prophet by all young and old, middle-aged paramhulas ing the streets, either on foot or in carriages, in their holiday attire, some of the stoical "Timons of Athens" spending their day within doors in rigid cynicism, the charitably disposed doling out their benefactions unfrugally to the poor, while the lower rabble disported themselves in native rum palaces! Altogether it was a high day and holiday.—*Poona Observer.*

GRATUITY TO A RETIRED SERVANT.—The following is the translation of a notice served on the Municipality of Hyderabad by the ratepayers :—To the President and the Municipal Commissioners of the Municipality of Hyderabad. We the undersigned ratepayers have come to know that you have passed a resolution to award a gratuity equal to twelve months' salary and an honorarium of Rs. 7,500 to Charles Lee, late Secretary and Engineer, on his retirement from service. This resolution that you have passed is illegal, because in the Municipal Act nowhere is it mentioned that an honorarium should be given to a Municipal servant on his retirement from service. There is mention of three things only:—1st, he may be granted pension ; or 2nd, gratuity ; or 3rd, compassionate allowance. But an honorarium cannot be included in any of these allowances. Before a pension, gratuity, or compassionate allowance is given to any one, there must be rules framed to that effect and sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind. In the absence of such rules you have no right to give away any sum of money. Mr. Lee, in addition to the purposes to which the funds of the Municipality should be applied. Notice is therefore given to you that you will reconsider your resolution and cancel it. If you do not do so and pay the money, you will be held personally liable for it, and you will be dealt with according to law.—*Sind Times.*

COLONEL LATOUCHE'S TEMPORARY PROMOTION TO ADEN.—It gives us great pleasure to state that our able, energetic, and popular Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel C. D. LaTouche, proceeds on promotion to Aden, to command the station temporarily, during Major General Hogg's absence on leave, which, we believe, will extend to October. At the same time, we are very sorry to have him relinquish, even for a short time, the responsible post of the Cantonment Magistracy, of which he has discharged the duties with honour to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the community, since 1883. During these five years, the most varied and extensive improvements have been introduced into the administration of Cantonment affairs, and almost the whole face of the locality has been thoroughly renovated. The important items of water supply, road-lighting, surface drainage, conservancy, and other such matters have been speedily and effectually attended to; while to Colonel LaTouche's untiring exertions must be attributed, in great measure, the erection of the commodious and well-kept Connaught Market, with its clock within, and convenient stalls. Roads, too, have been widened and lined with trees, bridges and culverts renewed, old wells filled up, drinking-fountains furnished with taps erected in convenient localities, solid and handsome police stations built everywhere, the Fire Brigade establishment placed on an efficient war-footing—to save, not take, life and property—with other such or similar improvements, wrought all round. We understand that Col. LaTouche's family remain in Poona during his absence, which is not likely to extend beyond October, when General Hogg's leave expires; and all, we are sure, will unite with us in wishing Colonel LaTouche a good time at Aden, and speedy return to us here.—*Deccan Herald.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

BOMBAY, 24th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 9 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·755
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 11 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind	W, NW, ENE, NW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	245
Fall of Rain	1·83
Total fall during month	21·51
Do. year	21·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	0·09

From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, writes :—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions ; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AT Hyderabad, on Tuesday, Moulvi Mahadi Ali, or to give him his title, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur entertained upwards of fifty guests at a dinner, which he give in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. Amongst the guests present were Nawab Moonser-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Sir Salar Jung's brother, Colonel Marshall, Secretary to his Highness, the various Secretaries to Government, the Chief Justice and some of the Judges of the High Court and heads of departments. There were also several European ladies and gentlemen present. After dinner the host proposed the health of the Queen in Urdú. The speech was delivered with Mr. Mahadi Ali's usual fire and vigour. The following is a translation :—I regard this as a singularly auspicious event in my life, because I have the privilege and the pleasure of entertaining my esteemed European friends and Hyderabad nobles and officials of all ranks, on the day on which the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress is being loyally and enthusiastically celebrated in both hemispheres by the subjects of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. Ladies and gentlemen, we are to congratulate ourselves at having been afforded an opportunity of expressing on this auspicious occasion our deep feelings of loyalty, reverence and devotion for the Queen and her Throne, and our gratitude for the blessings of peace and prosperity which all of us enjoy under her benign rule. Nations of different creeds and colour, who own allegiance to her Majesty, all entertain a grateful affection for her and for her Royal family. I recollect reading a short time ago some remarks by a foreign critic on England and English institutions, in which he expressed his astonishment at the affection and devotion to the Queen shown by all classes of her people. He described the National Anthem as the British creed, and went on to remark that probably at no period in the history of the world had so remarkable a spectacle been exhibited as the boundless attachment and deep devotion of the English nation to their Sovereign. But if that critic had visited India, his astonishment would have been greater when he had witnessed that from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from beyond the banks of the Indus to the Bay of Bengal, the herdsman in the jungle, the cultivator in the field, the trader in town, the noble and the millionaire in the city, and the Princes of Independent Native States showed their loyalty, their reverence and their attachment to her Majesty by enthusiastically celebrating the Jubilee according to their means and their circumstances. Where was the city, or town, or village in India wherein in last February the poorest and most ignorant individual did not know that the illuminations and the gaieties he was witnessing were in honour of the Queen of England and Empress of his country, and who did not join in the prayer offered by millions for her ? By her public and private virtues Queen Victoria has gained the affections of all her subjects ; the extent of her popularity cannot however be gauged by the rejoicings with which the Jubilee is being celebrated in England at the present moment by people of her own race and her own religion, but by the fact that thousands of miles away in countries beyond the seas, her Jubilee was celebrated with joy and enthusiasm by people differing from her in race, in religion and in colour. The Mohamedan subjects of the Queen-Empress regard it as a singular and happy coincidence that the celebration of her Jubilee has fallen in the month of Ramzan-i-Shareef. This is a month which has always been held in the highest esteem by us, and is considered the holiest month in the Mohamedan calendar. It is especially fortunate, therefore, and is regarded by us as a good omen that her Majesty's Jubilee has occurred in this month. But, still more striking circumstance is that the day fixed for its celebration in Great Britain corresponds with our "Lail-ut-Kadir," or night of power, as it was on the night of this day that the first revelation of the Koran was made to our Prophet. To the minds of her loyal Mahomedan subjects both the coincidences lend a special interest and splendour to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The history of India records the names of a few great Mohomedan monarchs who ruled wisely and well, who were the patrons of science and of art, who tolerated all religions, who acknowledged no difference between Mahomedanism and other religions, and who were so popular with their Hindu subjects, that their king was revered by them as a deity. It is not a matter of pride to us that the Emperor Akbar was looked upon by his Hindu subjects with deep reverence ; and that the very sight of him was considered as an atonement for past sins. But notwithstanding all this, if the truth is to be told, there could hardly be any comparison between the Emperor Akbar and the Empress Victoria. Which of the Emperors of India ruled over dominions on which the sun never sets ; under which of the Emperors, science, arts and industries were so fostered and promoted, or the liberty of the subjects so advanced as they have been within the last fifty years. Even the name of the great and good Akbar sinks into insignificance when you come to compare him with Victoria. This is why her Majesty has caused us, Mahomedans, to forget even our own kings, and by her Royal grace and parental affection she has gained such a complete mastery over our hearts, that to-day we do not boast of having once had a Baber, or an Akbar to rule this country, but we justly pride ourselves on this very peculiar blessing that we, Queen Victoria, under whose benign Government we enjoy that security of person and of property, that liberty of thought and of speech, that Mahomedan subjects never enjoyed before even under their own Mahomedan kings. The Khalifs of Bagdad, the Sultans of Egypt, the Emperors of India are memories of the past. Bokhara and Bokharas are being gradually absorbed by the Colossus of the North. Persia will be dismembered on the death of the present Shah. How long the Sultan will be able to keep the Russian Eagles out of Constantinople is a question which the next few years will see answered. Tunis has been annexed to France. The independence of Morocco is threatened, Egypt is in commission. The Mahomedans of India, therefore, should be grateful to the British Power which protects them from the ruin and decay which are slowly sapping the foundations of Islam in other parts of the world. The Queen's Government guarantees them in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties, guards them from external foes, and assigns them an honourable share in the government of the Empire. In Hyderabad, the greatest of our feudatory Indian States, her Majesty has millions of loyal subjects who shared with their own Ruler, his Highness the Nizam, in the Jubilee commemorations held here in February last. His Highness and his ancestors have ever been loyal and faithful allies to the British Government, and I am convinced that the Nizam, whose regard for the welfare and contentment of his own subjects has been conspicuously exhibited on many occasions, shares our feelings in regard to the protection of Mahomedan interests by the Paramount Power, and the desire to which I have tried to give expression for the deep and abiding loyalty to the noble Queen whose Jubilee we celebrate this evening. Our earnest prayer to the great Ruler on High is that the blessings of peace and of prosperity, of the liberty of person and of thought, of speech and of the advancement of the children of India in arts and in science, and of their intellect, may continue to be extended to us and to our children for many future generations. And if unhappily the time should ever arise, when a foreign foe enters our gate and invades our fair country, then the world will see that in return for the manifold blessings English rule has brought us, the Indians will make common cause with their rulers, and fighting by their side, will successfully exterminate their common foes. Gentlemen, I will now ask you to drink to the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to a long continuance of her happy and glorious reign.

DOHUD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AT a meeting held here on the 2nd instant, under the presidency of Mr. Nandram Doluram, it was resolved to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by rejoicings. Accordingly a public prayer and thanksgiving services were held by the Samaj, where several hundreds of people of religions attended. After that a procession marched to the Main School to escort her Majesty's portrait to the Durbar. The portrait was carried by Miss Motilal Chunilal, and placed in a carriage drawn by a pair of horses. The procession was formed in the following order :—(1) Native music, (2) school boys, (3) police sowars, (4) party of the Bhil Corps, under the command of the Subedar-Major, (5) unarmed police, (6) carriage containing Miss Motilal and three other girls with the portrait, (7) girls of the school, (8) the Deputy Collector and other officers on horseback, (9) carriages containing the Municipal Commissioners and Shettias Chhutar and Chamar. Insignias of royalty were displayed, and the chief constable and the head constable rode on the right and left of the carriage, respectively, with drawn swords. As the procession passed bells pulled in the temples en route. Several ladies poured water in front of the carriage as a mark of respect and welcome according to the Hindu religion, and flowers were thrown on the portrait from windows and balconies by many Nima Vania ladies. On arrival at the fort, Mrs. Motilal and Mrs. Gangadhar showered flowers from the terrace, the guards presented arms, and an Imperial salute was fired as the portrait was being conveyed to the Durbar room. The boys and girls sang verses in praise of her Majesty all the way. A temporary throne covered with kinkhab and a silver umbrella held over it, was placed where the portrait was laid. A loyal speech was made by Mr. Fadnavis on behalf of the people, and another by Dr. Gangadhar. The Deputy Collector replied to them in the same loyal spirit, and prizes to the school children and food to the poor were distributed. Every one in the order of his rank approached the throne, and offered most respectful salutations and placed flowers at the foot of the throne. Thousands of persons lined the road to witness the procession, and the Durbar was literally crowded. The affair was a complete success and in accordance with the wishes and sentiments of the public. Owing to a strong wind all attempts at illumination failed. A drama was performed at night, and at its conclusion an Arti specially composed for the occasion was sung in chorus by the actors, when the audience remained standing. Repeated cheers and applause were given throughout the proceedings.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

CHANGES IN THE SECRETARIAT.

WE understand that Mr. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, is shortly to proceed to England on leave, and that a native gentleman is to be appointed, for the first time, to the post. This gentleman is Mr. Merwanji N. Wadia, B.A., who at present holds the post of Chief Superintendent in the same department. Mr. Wadia, it may be mentioned, was the first native superintendent appointed in the Secretariat. We remember the time when natives were carefully excluded from positions of trust in the Government departments. The monopoly was first broken by Mr. Peile by the appointment of Mr. Wadia. These appointments form an additional link of affection between the rulers and the ruled.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE BURNING OF THE DEAD.

The Municipality has to set aside, at certain periods, considerable plots of ground for burying the lower class of Hindoos. There being no probability of remedying this, the Municipality have thought of devising some plan by which the dead bodies can be burnt at the expense of the Municipality. We see no objection to this plan. Most of the lower class of Hindoos bury their dead simply because they cannot afford to buy the necessary fuel. They will be only to glad to avail of the burning process should the Municipality allow the necessary funds for the fuel. In the minds of the members of the Corporation and of the Municipal officials an idea seems to prevail that some sort of a mechanical fireplace would be of great advantage. The idea appears to be a good one at first sight, but we would suggest the advisability of ascertaining the views the poor class of Hindoos on the subject to prevent any waste of money hereafter.—*Bombay Samachar.*

DEATH OF SIR BARROW ELLIS.

The news of Sir Barrow Ellis' death will be received by the Bombay public as a bitter drop in the midst of the present Jubilee rejoicings. In him we ourselves and our friends have lost a true friend. Bombay will not forget the good work done and years spent by Sir Barrow as chief councillor to Government during the most prosperous but the most fearful regime of that remarkable but weak Governor, Sir Bartle Frere.—*Rast Goftar.*

IS NOT A MAHARAJ'S TEMPLE A PLACE OF PUBLIC RESORT ?

Mr. E. S. Reid has earned the gratitude of the native community by issuing an order which ought to be imitated by officials ruling over places where *Vaishnavs* reside. We are glad that the Maharaj has thought fit to make arrangements in his *mandir*, such as suggested by the district magistrate. The complaint of people losing their lives through mismanagement and overcrowding in the temples is not a new one. The objection raised by Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas that the Mahraj's temples are private residences may be true in a strictly legal sense, but we agree with the views of Messrs. West and Birdwood. The temples are public places in every sense of the word, and the police have a right to regulate the traffic there.—*Rast Goftar.*

SUCCESS OF A PARSEE YOUTH IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Shapoorjee, a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Company, iron founders, who has been studying Engineering in England, has obtained the degrees of A.M.I.C.E. and M.I.M.E. This is the first time a native has succeeded in securing both these degrees at once. It is no doubt an ambition from the time this paper came into existence to see native youths of respectable families going to England to study the various professions and trades for the ultimate benefit of this country. Mr Shapurjee is a case in point. We do not much care about barristers and doctors, of whom we have more than enough. We require men of a more practical turn.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE LAW OF THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

THE present proposals of the Government of India based upon the recommendations of the Bombay Government with a view to effect certain changes in the Law of Procedure regarding the enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights, very well illustrate the oft-repeated assertion that our rulers almost always meddle with affairs of which they know nothing, and try good-naturedly to ameliorate the condition of the people without in the first place acquainting themselves with their condition and circumstances. Our administrators very naturally put before themselves what they call their ideal, viz., the rules and fashions prevailing at present amongst the people of the West, and particularly of England, and proceed directly to mould their subject races, whom they are pleased to call semi-civilized or barbarous, so as to bring them into conformity with that ideal There is not the least doubt that they honestly believe the customs and manners of the West to be beneficial, and they equally and honestly think that forcing us into them would be for our benefit. We admit that the West is in certain repects superior to the East, and might be copied with advantage, but only in some particulars, while we must say that there are certain items in which we cannot give the palm so unconditionally to the former over the latter. As regards this particular case, viz., the proposals of the Government of India, we see that they are framed more upon what are called the "modern ideas" than upon any real knowledge of the facts. Apart from the circumstances of the haste of Government to take action so as to be able to afford relief to Rakhmabai, while the same haste was not displayed when another woman was in the same predicament in Bengal only 1st year, we say that if imprisonment for disobedience of a decree for conjugal rights were abolished, such a decree would be a dead-letter in most cases, at least amongst our people. There are again several other points in these proposals which look very simple, but are fraught with great danger to our institutions. —*Native Opinion.*

THE KOLABA LIFE BOAT FUND.

IF anything was wanting to make the case complete of the Life Boat Fund started by Mr. Sinclair of Kolaba, the omission has been amply supplied by a lady correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*. In her extremely interesting letter, "Phœbe" shows that the fund is not needed for Europeans so much as for Natives. But as we undertook to say for the citizens of Bombay the other day, they do not import race distinctions in dispensing charity. And here is a charity which is at the same time a capital investment, almost as good as insurance of life and property. Why is it, then, that subscriptions do not flow in? Mainly because, we think, there is no proper organization on the spot. In Bombay, people are too busy to go out of their way to make a donation. We are glad to be told that a Parsee gentleman of position is sending round a list. If the amount of Rs. 6,060 is not realized in time, we are afraid poor Mr. Sinclair will have to make good the deficit in order to secure a handsome contribution from Government. As to a popular subscription—of one rupee each—it has been our wish for years to try it. But it needs active door-to-door canvassing to raise a decent sum. Most of us would pay their twenty rupees each rather than work a score of small donors. And yet it is these small subscriptions that indicate the growth of national life.—*Indian Spectator.*

"IN PRAISE OF WOMEN."

Native Opinion says :—It is really a painful sight to see the displays at times exhibited by people making a show of overdelicacy. The present mania seems to be the admiration for women and the amelioration of their condition. Even a good thing may be overdone, and the communication to the *Bombay Gazette* by a "Marathi Scholar" and the *Gazette's* leaderet thereon, which appears in its issue of the 24th June, cannot but fail to strike reasonable people as a piece of overdoing in the matter of female education. Evidently the *Gazette* seems to know nothing about the letter ; an extract from which is brought to its notice and the existence of it in that book it characterises as poisoning the wells with a vengeance. Nor does the writer seem to have taken the trouble of considering the matter before he let his frail pen be guided by a morbid advocacy of female emancipation run riot with nonsense and cast undeserved slur on such hard working men as the managers of the New English School. Perhaps the *Gazette* put too much trust in the soundness of the mental calibre of its "Marathi scholar." But there can be no doubt that this confidence was misplaced. Has the "Marathi scholar" any idea of the existence of similar passages containing vehement denunciations against women in such authors as Milton and Shakespeare-authors who are read with admiration all the world over and who are taught in our schools and colleges. But then they are English authors, and therefore the *Gazette* did not denounce studying them in Colleges and schools as poisoning the wells with a vengeance. The existence of such passages in books that are taught all the world over does not and ought not to be taken as an evidence of the leaning of the teathers against women, nor was it even considered in that light before the *Avatar* of the Marathi scholar came down and shed a new light or darkness on the matter. We wish our local contemporary does not any more allow itself to be led into such pitfalls by misplaced confidence. The matter is too ludicrous to deserve any further notice. We have seen the work and we know that it has been approved of by generally well-known Marathi scholars.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISALLOWED.

ON Friday, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of James Conroy and another *versus* Fakir Mahomed Babunkhoy and others. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac represented the defendants. His Honor said :—The plaintiffs in this suit seek to recover from the defendants, who are contractors under the Bombay Municipality for executing the Drainage Works, the sum of Rs. 2,000 as damages for injuries sustained by the second plaintiff, Mrs. Conroy, by falling into a trench. The cause of action is thus stated in the plaints : "On the 11th of January 1887, at about 7 p.m., the plaintiffs while going along Green Street towards Apollo Street, with their servant and child, attempted to cross the road from the foot-path on the right side thereof to that on the left, and in so doing the said Agnes Conroy suddenly fell into a large hole which the defendants had made in the said road as part of the said drainage work apparently about 6 yards long and 6 feet deep, but which they had left entirely unprotected and without any fence or light on the side nearest the said footpath, and only some posts on the other side presumably for a cord or bamboo to be attached thereto." The following facts are admitted or have been established by the evidence :—At about 7 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Conroy, with a servant carrying their child, left their house in Custom House Street to go to the studio of Mr. Taurenis, where Mr. Conroy is employed. When they got to Green Street, which is on the south side of the Bank of Bombay, and were proceeding towards Apollo Street, the servant with the child walked along the carriage way, while Mr. and Mrs. Conroy took the footpath on the right side. When they got to the Apollo Street end of the footpath they found it blocked by earth and stones which had been excavated from a trench dug in connection with the drainage works and deposited across the footpath. This necessitated their turning back, but instead of walking to the bank end of the trench, which Mr. Conroy says would have taken them about twenty yards out of their way and there crossing the road, both Mr. and Mrs. Conroy left the footpath and went on to the road in search of a bridge of planks which they knew, from their previous acquaintance with the locality, was placed across the trench, to enable workmen and foot passengers to cross. It was while in search of this bridge that Mrs. Conroy fell into the trench. It was not clear from the evidence of Mr. Conroy, whether the excavation was a continuous trench, or a series of short trenches divided from one another by portions of the road which remained unexcavated. He spoke of five trenches being at one time in existence, two of which at the Bank or eastern end, he said had been filled in almost to a level with the surface of the road. This point, however, has been cleared by the evidence of Mr. Fern, the Municipal Inspector in charge of the Fort portion of the drainage works. He says that the trenches at the east end had been filled in by the 8th of January, and that the excavation into which Mrs. Conroy fell, was a continuous trench, extending from the gully which runs between the Bank of Bombay and the building on the west of it, to the Junction of Green Street, with Apollo Street Across this trench there were two bridges of planks which divided it into three sections as shown in sketch exhibit No. 1. Mr. Conroy, his servant and Mr Taurenis who was taken to the scene of the accident an hour after it had occurred, all admit that there were two or three lamps both at the Apollo Street and the Bank end of the excavation. Mr. Fearn and the other witnesses for the defence say that in addition to the two lamps at each end, there ought to have been and must have been two lamps on each of the bridges, or eight lamps in all. Mr. Fearn did not see the lamps on the 11th of January, but he says that on the 12th of January, when he visited the work in the evening before it became known to the contractors or to the Municipality that the accident to Mrs. Conroy had occurred, he saw eight lamps in position. I do not think the accident would have occurred had the bridges been lighted. The lights would have guided the plaintiff to the spot, and Mr. Taurines swears distinctly that there were no lights there when he went. On the evidence I have come to the conclusion that there were two lamps burning at each end of the trench, but none on the bridges or in any part of the intermediate space. Some evidence was given as to the unprotected state of the trench on its south or roadway side. It is unnecessary for me to consider this evidence. Mrs. Conroy did not fall into the trench from the south but from the north side, and conceding that the south side was unprotected that was not the cause of the accident. It is admitted that there was no fence or paling on the north or footpath side of the trench. Mr. Fearn and the other witnesses say the protection against accidents on that side was by the earth and stones, excavated from the trench, being deposited between the trench and the footpath to the height of two or three feet, so that any person leaving the footpath would have to scramble over this mound of earth before he reached the trench. Whatever might have been the case as regards the eastern end of the trench from the evidence of Mr. Burder who visited the spot the day after the accident, I do not think the excavated earth had been deposited on the pavement side of that section of the trench in which the accident occurred. It is very probable that the material excavated from this part was thrown accross the footpath at the Apollo Street, and formed the obstacle which prevented Mr. and Mrs. Conroy from getting into Apollo Street. Under any circumstances no material would have been deposited immediately in front of the bridges, and probably a little way on each side, for if this had been done it would have rendered the approach to the bridges inaccessable, and it is evident that Mr. Conroy must have stepped into the hold near the approach to one of the bridges, for she says the bridge was quite close, about a foot or so from her left side as she fell. On the evidence I find that the trench had lamps at both ends, but none on the bridges, or at any intermediate point ; that there was no earth deposited between the footpath and the trench at

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Such as soap tin, grease, paper, twist, ropes, twine, beltings, chains, bobbins, stationery, scales and weights, iron, brass, copper, roller skins, starch, salt, coals, paint, fillets, shuttles, springs, buffalo and leather sticks, hooks, pipes, nails, meters, spindles, looms, engine clock, and various other articles.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 101½, French Rentes in Paris at 109. Bar Silver comes unchanged at 44 1-16d. per oz., but Rupee Paper has advanced ¼ in both 4 and 4½ per cents., while the 3½ per cent., Indian Sterling Loan has receded ¼ to 102½. Money in London is gradually rising in value, an advance of ¼ being quoted in market rates of discount, which are now given at 1¼ on 3 and 1⅜ on 6 months' Bills. The following remarks which we extract from the *Times* by last mail, gives a very clear view of the state of the Money Market at home:—

The unsettled political situation on the Continent is still producing a certain degree of uneasiness, but apart from this, circumstances are favourable to a continuance of the revival of trade. The exceedingly low value of money must not, we think, be regarded as one of the circumstances in question, being merely a consequence of the caution which is being displayed in entering into fresh transactions, and it is not likely to last when business has become more active. A moderate rise in the rate of discount would be a good sign, and would, moreover, tend to check the growing tendency to speculation which has become perceptible on the Stock Exchange The prices of a variety of inferior securities have been forced up to a level which it is difficult to believe could be maintained were money to become dearer as it almost certainly will in a few weeks' time.

In the London Produce markets yesterday, Coffee was flat, and again 2s. per cwt. lower at 96s. for Mid-Plantation. Linseed was unchanged Rapeseed flat at 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower. Wheat was unaltered.

As the Jubilee holidays are drawing to an end, the inherent statistical strength of the Cotton market is beginning to reassert itself. Yesterday the closing tone in Liverpool was quiet, the sales being, 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Fine Omras were quoted 1-16d. dearer, Broach 1-16d. lower, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. higher all round. Saturday's market closed firmer. The sales are again only estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 500 are Surats, and Spot prices remain inaltered, but American arrivals have further advanced 3-64d. in near and 1-32d. in distant positions. In New York yesterday the only change was an advance of 3 points in October futures, but to-day's message gives ready Cotton 1-16 cent, August 16 points and October 5 points higher. This improvement, no doubt, is mainly speculative, but it is speculation based after all on very strong figures, which will not admit of any very important decline in the value of the staple until the new American crop is very near at hand. On the contrary, should the monsoon have proved favorable and the demand for imported Goods and Yarns develope, as it almost certainly would, we should say the probabilities are more in favor of an advance in values to the level they held before the holidays, if not even slightly above it. In Surats, moreover, there is room for a rise even if Americans never moved, the margin between Good Fair Dholleras and Mid-Uplands to-day being in the latter 28⅛ per cent. as compared with 24½ and 14½ per cent. on the corresponding date in the two preceding years.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position. The total visible supply has decreased by 60,000 bales since the previous Friday, and is now 55,000 bales less than last year. The Liverpool stock, the other hand has gained 7,000 bales, which singularly enough took place in the corresponding week of 1886, so that the relative position remains unaltered on the week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	4,000	22,000	7,000
,, exports to U. K.	3,000	32,000	19,000
,, ,, Continent	7,000	17,000	13,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,193,000	5,281,000	4,690,000
,, exports to U. K.	2,541,000	2,349,000	2,312,000
,, ,, Cont.	1,679,000	1,691,000	1,291,000
,, Stock in the Ports	288,000	384,000	321,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,979,000	2,025,120	1,945,260
,, ,, Surats	618,000	488,370	379,790

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	854,000	670,707	915,260
,, London	23,000	17,000	21,000
American Afloat	10,000	102,000	26,000
East Indian ,,	123,000	117,000	49,000
	1,027,000	906,707	1,015,260
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.	3¼d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	1¾d.	13-16d.

The Cotton market here to-day has developed nothing new. There has perhaps been a trifle more disposition to inquire after Westerns, but it has not led to much being done. This growth indeed is becoming more and more difficult to work from Bombay, home buyers having been rendered suspicious of what may be tendered to them as Westerns after their experience of the Sholapore, Talicate and Bagulkote mixtures, which they received last season, and will doutless get again this. Prices are steadier but unchanged. The actual transactions reported are 200 bales Westerns at Rs. 185 to 186½; and 200 bales Dhollera at Rs. 190 to Rs. 193 per candy.

WHEAT is firmer for Hard descriptions, of which dealers continue very unwilling sellers, but Soft kinds continue to be pressed for sale at weakening prices. No. 1 Pessy has been sold at Rs. 4 5-6, and Red Delhi is offering at Rs. 4 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	3,461	bales.
Wheat	28,993	cwts.
Linseed	5,990	,,
Rapeseed	7,299	,,
Gingelly	1,284	,,
Poppy Seed	3,254	,,

FREIGHTS are unaltered at £1-5 ready, £1-2 July, and £1 August loading. There has been very little doing to-day, and speculators have the market pretty well to themselves.

EXCHANGE.—Rates are again 1-32d. higher today, both ready and forward, the Banks continuing willing sellers of their own paper, and still meeting with a most limited response from remitters. Telegraphic for next month is offering at 1s. 4⅛d., for August at 1s. 4 27-32d., and for the rest of the year at 1s. 4 13-16d. per rupee. Ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d. to 15-16	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 3-32d. to ⅛	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight.	1·80½ to ⅛	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier again at Rs. 97½ for Fours, and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are firm. We should call Spinning and Weaving Mills generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. Press shares are steady. Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 435, Colaba to Rs. 560, New Indian to Rs. 112½, Marcks and Co., Ld., are quoted at Rs. 80, xd.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	120
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	250	1,25	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	50	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurla	100	1,10	1,100	Rs. 100	815
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	230
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Brand's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	560
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	0	250	250	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 180	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,400
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	180	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khanpoor Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	265
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	350
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	200	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 70	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	500	,,	500
Yokart Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	940

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

HAMER—May 26, lost in a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, Henry Hamer, Commander, R.N., Retriever, only surviving son of the late Samuel Blair Hamer, Esq., of Guernsey and London, aged 65 years and 5 months.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BATLIBOYE—GHANDY—June 18, at Neapean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Ratanjee, the eldest son of Framjee Jamshedjee Batliboye, and grand son of the late Jamshedjee Cursetjee Batliboye, to Dinbai, the eldest daughter of Kaikobad Dinshaw Ghandy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—June 20, at Rampore Factory, Chupra, the wife of M M Mackenzie, of a son.
GRAY—June 21, No 7, Castle Street, Bangalore, the wife of James Gray, of a daughter.
JACKSON—June 17, at Delhi, the wife of Mr Isaac Jackson, of a daughter.
ISMAY—June 21, at Naini Tal, Mrs Stanley Ismay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RYND—ROWLAND—June 11, at All Saints' Church, Nagpore, C.P, by the Rev T D Gray, assisted by the Rev J O'F Willcocks, Frederick Cecil Rynd, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Rowland, Esq, of Mount d'Ellise Granada, W I.
TRENCH—WARBURTON—June 21, at Christ Church, Pachmarhi, by the Rev M Lamert, Henry Walter Trench, Major, the Queen's Regiment, A Q M G, son of Henry Trench, D L, of Glenmalyre, Queen's Co. Esq. to Ada Blanche, daughter of the late Richard Warburton, Esq., J P, D L, of Garrynineh, King's Co.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—June 19, at Shahjahanpore, W Anderson, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, late Conductor, A G Department, Simla.
BARNEY—June 10, at Kharspore, Cachar, of fever, Dr Richard Winter Barney.
SYNNOTT—June 21, at Agra, killed by a fall from his horse, William, the beloved and only son of William Synnott, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1887.

THE death of Sir Barrow Herbert Ellis, K.C.S.I., removes from the world a distinguished member of Anglo-Indian society in London. It was scarcely two years ago that he retired from the India Office, where he had remained in business for the full term of office, namely, ten years. Those ten years had produced great changes, material and moral, in the condition of India. The complaint in recent times has been that the India Office has become an effete institution in the Secretary of State's Council composed of members who, however estimable and meritorious in their way, are, after arduous service in India, called upon, in the evening of their lives, when they are almost used up, to act as the intimate advisers of the Secretary of State on momentous questions affecting the development of various interests in this country. The India Council thus constituted has been expected to exercise the same control over Indian expenditure as was possessed by the Court of Directors. As a matter of fact it is found that the control exercised has been of a most feeble kind, and the result is that an Indian Secretary of State has been able to spend the revenues of India beyond its frontiers without bringing the matter to the notice of his Council at all. The late Mr. Fawcett never ceased to point out from his place in Parliament that "Indian expenditure has over and over again been sacrificed to English estimates." To the credit of Sir Barrow Ellis, however, be it said that though, when Lord Lytton asked for sanction to a large increase of the native army for the war in Afghanistan, Sir Barrow did not feel it expedient that any time should be lost in providing for a necessity arising out of the war, he felt bound, in company with his colleagues in the Council, the late Sir Erskine Perry and others, to enter a strong protest against such a charge being thrown upon the revenues of India. The war in Afghanistan, he correctly argued, was clearly the outcome of events in Europe, and the necessity for it had arisen from the action of Russia, which action, again, was designed as a support to schemes in Europe. It was thus in the interests of Europe, and in furtherance of European policy, that the war had been brought about, and it was in these considerations that its justification must be found. "The people of India," remarked Sir Barrow Ellis, "are unrepresented, and it is the more incumbent, therefore, that the British nation should impose on India no charge of this kind that is not just and beyond challenge. Taxation in India is as heavy as it well can be, and the people will feel the more new taxes which in any case would cause grave dissatisfaction—not to say discontent—when the imposition of such taxes is due to an expenditure which ought in fairness to be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, and not by the already overweighted Indian tax-payer." Sir Barrow Ellis thus tried to keep himself in touch with the progress of advanced opinion in this country. At the India Office he was looked upon as a strong and well-informed man. He enjoyed the confidence of the successive Secretaries of State. His views on the land question influenced most of the India Office despatches on land revenue settlements in this Presidency. He thus made a mark upon the recent land and revenue policy of our Government. Though essentially a Bombay man, the wide range of his service in India gave great weight to his opinions. In the Bombay Presidency Sir Barrow Ellis was employed in the revenue, judicial and administrative departments. For long he was Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division. This was at a time when the influx of wealth in India, on account of the profits of cotton shipped during the American war, gave a new impetus to the development of banking, financial and trading enterprise in Bombay. To manage such concerns the services of educated natives were called into requisition, and the high emoluments offered by the promoters of new private concerns to persons in Government service proved so tempting as to produce a most demoralizing effect upon the native branch of the service. The recruitment for the speculative concerns was carried to such a length that for the moment it was thought Government would be left bereft of their best native officials. A timely Government Resolution, however, issued at the instance of Sir Barrow Ellis, setting forth the obstacles to a return to Government service, produced a wholesome check on this demoralizing tendency of the day, and many native officials of Government still owe a debt of gratitude to Sir Barrow Ellis for the caution which held them back from the many mushroom financial concerns which were no sooner started than brought to grief by the crash which overtook Bombay during the great panic, which began long before the settling day—the first of July 1865—for the Back Bay time bargains arrived. But while Sir Barrow Ellis saw that the bloated prosperity of Bombay was short-lived in respect of financial concerns, he could hardly be persuaded to see with equal sagacity that the high values of agriculture produce then prevailing could not be maintained, and that any revenue settlements based upon such abnormal prices must necessarily produce hardship to ryots when prices fell, which they did a few years after. Some of the revenue settlements made at the time in Guzerat, and notably in the districts of Surat, Broach, and Kaira by Messrs. Pedder, Beyts and Shambhuprasad, and latterly under Colonel Prescott, under the notion that the high prices of those years would be maintained, received support from Sir Barrow Ellis, just as the present prevailing, but mistaken idea, is to tax sub-soil water in revision settlements in Guzerat. Sir Barrow Ellis was for many years Commissioner in Sind. As a Member of Sir Bartle Frere's Government Sir Barrow was the right hand of the late Governor. He had the task of introducing the Local Fund Bill in February 1869. He knew that the measure as then framed by which the people in the Presidency were to be accustomed to take interest in the administration of their own affairs must be of a tentative character, and that it must lead to the adoption by Government of the principle of election of the members of Local Fund Committees at no distant date. The high abilities of Sir Barrow Ellis soon found recognition in his further advancement to the post of a Member of the Government of India. He remained in this position till, in 1875, he retired from the service in India to be a Member of the Indian Council. Though his connection with this Presidency ceased many years ago, he retained his interest in the people up to the last, as was evidenced by the warm sympathy he showed to the many Indians from Bombay who saw him in London. The news of his death cannot fail to cause deep regret to his many European and native friends throughout this Presidency.

THE elegant extract which we gave the other day from a Marathi reading book recently introduced by the managers of the New English School at Poona must stand, we are asked to believe, as a fit expression of the opinions of many enlightened people, or to be textually accurate as being "approved of by generally well-known Marathi scholars." So then, the only apology we have to make for quoting it, and for referring to it in terms which we acknowledge were not appreciative, is that in so doing we made the hasty assumption that it would be repudiated by men of light and leading in Maharashtra. "Native Opinion," which is the candid exponent of the views of many such, tells us that we are the victims of over-delicacy in taking exception to this unflattering estimate of the place of woman in creation, that we have given ourselves to a "morbid advocacy of female emancipation run riot with nonsense," and that "the matter is too ludicrous to deserve any further notice." We bow in all humility to so authoritative a declaration. We have nothing more to say upon the merits of this graceful endeavour to instil into the minds of Mahratta boys the belief that woman is a nuisance and a mistake, and more deserving of kicks than of caresses. If "Native Opinion" thinks that this is a right estimate for young men to form of their sisters and their mothers, their cousins and their aunts, why should we put in any squeamish protest on behalf of a rather different view of the matter? We can even afford to let Shakespeare and Milton lie under the imputation that they have written about woman even as the writer of this new "Eloge des Femmes" has written about her. Only, at the risk of confessing ourselves imperfectly acquainted with Shakespeare and Milton, we must acknowledge deplorable ignorance of the passages in which they have exhibited themselves as woman-haters. The only thing that now needs to be noted is that the first exponent of Mahratta opinion on the subject of this precious tribute to the fairer sex has stamped it with his approval. Some of us may be weak enough to think this is "a painful sight." But that would be a mistake. The "painful sight," we are now told, consists not in these chivalrous efforts to keep women down, but in the over-delicacy which we gushing sentimentalists have shown in our mania for ameliorating the condition of women. We ask our contemporary to pardon us for any pain that we may have caused him, as well as for the injustice which we did him in believing that no educated Mahratta would endorse—in English, at all events—the estimate which one of his countrymen has formed of the other sex. But Mr. Apte's letter, which we print in another column, shows that others of the community are not so ready to endorse the diatribe, or to shelter themselves behind the pretence that Shakespeare and Milton were woman-haters. Mr. Apte denies the construction that has been put upon the passage in question. "Native Opinion" endorses it, and having endorsed it finds in it nothing that needs apologising for. We hope that in this case it is the schoolmaster and not the journalist who speaks for his community.

ORIENTALISTS in England are rejoicing over the acquisition by the India Office of the large and valuable collection of Buddhist manuscripts that the campaign in Burma has brought to light. They are a splendid collection, and one which a Government that could afford to enter upon a costly campaign could well afford to buy. Nor can it be complained that they have gone to London instead of being retained in India. They are of course Pali manuscripts, and there is next to no Pali scholarship in this country, while in England there are already some five Pali manuscripts and a scholarship which, with help from the Continent is able to make full use of them. For these reasons there can be no ground for complaining that the Burmese collection has been taken to England instead of being retained in India. But it would be interesting to know who is to pay for them. The India Office may take them under its care and number them among its possessions. But India had to pay for the building of the India Office, as it has to pay for its upkeep, and until we hear that the cost of these Pali manuscripts has been included in the Civil Service estimates at home it will be quite safe to assume that, on the golden rule that England shall pay for nothing which can possibly be charged to India, this item will be debited to this country. It will be an agreeable surprise to find that it is otherwise.

WE are sorry to learn that Sir Maxwell Melvill is indisposed, and that he will in consequence shortly take sick leave to England. In all probability his place in the Council will be filled during his absence by Mr. Naylor, the present Chief Secretary, for the Secretary of State's orders preclude other postulants, qualified by seniority and other requisites, from acting on the Council for a short period. Mr. Lee-Warner, it is expected, would act for Mr. Naylor in the Chief Secretaryship.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HEATHCOTE, C.B., has, at the suggestion of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, been appointed a member of the Committee on the future extension of the City of Bombay.

WE have been requested to state that Captain C. Tyler will receive subscriptions at

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD HARTINGTON AND LIBERAL REUNION.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Lord Hartington, speaking at Manchester yesterday, said that a reunion of the Liberal party at present was impossible. However, he was quite willing to enter into a Conference, if Mr. Gladstone should propose such a step later on.

THE STRANDING OF THE HYDASPES.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes has been floated. She has been found to be uninjured, and is reloading her cargo.

The Hydaspes is expected to get to Suez on Monday.

OBITUARY.

Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I.

STATE DINNER AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

There was a State Dinner at Windsor Castle last night. Among the distinguished guests present were the King of Denmark, the King of the Greeks, the Crown Prince of Germany and other Royal Personages.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A letter from the Queen to the Home Secretary has been published, in which her Majesty warmly thanks her people for the kind reception given her when going to and returning from Westminster Abbey on Jubilee Day.

Her Majesty says she has been deeply touched by the enthusiasm manifested during her stay in London.

She then alludes to the twenty-two years' of unclouded happiness passed with the late Prince Consort, and says that the appreciation of her people and her own sense of duty towards the country will encourage her in the task, often very difficult and arduous, that lies before her during the remainder of her life.

Her Majesty concludes by saying that the order maintained, and the behaviour of the people throughout the various ceremonies and festivities in connection with the Jubilee, merit the highest admiration.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

ROME, JUNE 24.

His Holiness the Pope is sending Monsignor Persico to Ireland to make a report to him regarding the attitude of the Irish clergy.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 25.

Prince Milan, King of Servia, has arrived here on a formal visit, which is intended to counteract the distrust of the Austrian Government, consequent on the constitution of the new Servian Cabinet under M. Ristics, an avowed Russophile.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 23.

H. M. S. troopship Jumna arrived here to-day from Bombay.

SAILING A SHIP WITHOUT SIDE LIGHTS.

HEAVY PENALTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

Captain Nicholls, of the ship Brenda, was brought before the Chief Magistrate, to-day, for judgment, in the case in which he is accused of sailing his ship on certain dates during a voyage from Liverpool to London without side lights. The charge was preferred under Article 6 of the Regulations for Preventing Collision at Sea.

The Magistrate, after going into the law on the subject, declared his opinion to be quite clear that the Court had jurisdiction to inquire into and try the case, which, under section 518 of the Merchant's Shipping Act, 1854, was punishable by imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or by a penalty not exceeding £100. "The accused pleads guilty of the charge of wilfully omitting to hang out side lights on the ship between sunrise and sunset on certain dates, she being at the time under way. Although informed by the accused's attorney of his intention to plead guilty to a large proportion of the charge, I considered it advisable to hear a portion of the evidence tendered by the prosecution in order that I might make myself aware of the circumstances under which the alleged offence was committed. The fact that the Brenda is a British ship being established, the only point left to consider is the nature and extent of the punishment to be inflicted. The offence is a most serious one, and the only excuse put forward on behalf of the accused is that during the time the side lights were not hung out, the vessel in the opinion of the accused was not in the track of other vessels. This excuse has no legal weight. The statute is imperative. It does not give masters of vessels any discretion. Moreover, the witness Smith speaks of two occasions when the Brenda overtook vessels, one of these, according to this witness, being only a quarter mile off when the Brenda changed her course to avoid a collision. The chief officer corroborates the statement, but calculates the distance between the vessels at one mile. It is also a significant fact, that the chief officer on that occasion suggested to the captain the necessity for hanging lights, after the vessel had been passed, and lights were hung for the rest of the night. The evidence of the chief officer makes it quite clear that the offence committed by the accused is one of common occurrence when ships are sailing on the course taken by the Brenda—a circumstance which instead of mitigating in my opinion tends to aggravate the nature of the offence. The object of the sentence should be not only to serve as an adequate punishment on the accused, but also be of a kind which will arrest the attention of others, and thereby act as a deterrent against a further commission of the same offence. It is also within my knowledge that this is not the first occasion that an offence of this kind has been tried and punished in this Court. It has been a subject of anxious consideration whether under the circumstances I should not send the acused to prison. I take into consideration the fact that he appears to be a man of some age. I am informed he bears a high character as an able and experienced seaman. I am moreover precluded from inflicting a sentence both of fine and imprisonment, and should I feel myself bound to choose the latter form of punishment, it would, in order to adequately represent the gravity of the offence committed, have to be extended over a period of time beyond the date fixed for the Brenda leaving the port of Calcutta. I think the term of imprisonment which would have the practical effect of depriving the accused of his command of his ship also would be one of uncalled-for severity I therefore convict the accused on his own plea, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 600, in default three months' imprisonment.

THE IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, shall come into force on the 1st July. The rules are published under section 5 of the Act to regulate the transport and importation of explosives. The rules extend to the whole of British India, but nothing in them shall apply to any part for which the local Government has made special rules.

GALLANTRY OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Two Sappers of the 4th Company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners are promoted to the Third Class Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at the capture of a stockade at Mawlu, Upper Burma, in climbing over the gate of the stockade under heavy fire, and opening it to admit the attacking party.

Subadar Mansur Khan, 26th Bengal Infantry, is admitted into the Third Class Order of Merit, for successfully storming with 23 men a fortified village held by 70 rebels.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

In the *Gazette of India* it is directed that in future all communications addressed to the Queen-Empress, members of the Royal Family, or high officials of her Majesty's Government, must be sent through the local Governments to the Home Department for transmission.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir Steuart Bayley to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and of Mr. Lyall to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Rev. G. G. Gillan, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, has obtained furlough for one year.

Mr. Fernandez, Officiating Deputy Director of Forest Schools, at Dhera Dun, is deputed on special duty under the Inspector-General of Forests, in connection with the preparation of working plans. Mr. A. Smythies officiates for Mr. Fernandez.

Captain W. Hastings is appointed Special Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Major A. U. Hume is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.

The Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Chief of Mudhol has abolished transport duties on trade in his territory.

Captain A. B. Fenton is appointed to be Brigade Major, Burma Field Force, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Captain H. FitzG. Stevens is granted leave for one year.

The office of Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, is abolished.

Mr. G. G. Hiley, the present Storekeeper, is appointed Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway.

A resolution is published congratulating General Browne on the completion of the Sind-Pishin Railway.

A bonus will be granted of one, two and three months' pay for over six, eighteen or thirty months. service to Officers who served under General Browne, Leave may be taken in lieu of pay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here this morning, three days before the due date.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	29,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	50,000	"
" " " Surats	31,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	854,000	"
" " Surats	150,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	20,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, June 25.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY, June 26.

6 a.m	80·4
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	78·8
4 p.m.	7[illegible]·3

In the good old days of John Company Bahadoor, when the voyage round the Cape took nearly six months, future factors probably often saw the light on board-ship. But cases of children born in railway carriages cannot be numerous. One occurred, however, on the East Indian Railway, on the arrival of No. 5 up train at Dinapore recently. The mother was taken out, and placed in a corner of the waiting shed. The railway native doctor was informed, and was soon in attendance. He advised removal to the hospital, but the woman's husband who was travelling with her objected, with the result that she died about midnight. It is often said that the police are not very particular about the way they use their batons. In this instance, however, they seem to have allowed the man to depart in peace, notwithstanding his brutal conduct.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has issued a circular letter to all his Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners, showing them how to develope the benevolent element in the zemindars and rich natives within their divisions. Mr. Mackenzie openly offers zemindars and malguzars an equivalent for all the rupees they may bestow in works of public usefulness. It is nothing more than an extension of a plan pursued by the Government of Bengal, which has for some years past been in the habit of recognizing formally in the *Calcutta Gazette* acts of special liberality or public spirit on the part of individuals, and requiring district officers to bring such acts to its notice. Only, the Chief Commissioner proposes a tariff of glory by which natives who happen to be both rich and vain may regulate their beneficence and run no risk of ruefulness afterwards. Accordingly an order is passed that, in all cases when a contribution of over Rs. 1,000 is made for an object of public utility, a tablet will be put up at the cost of the local administration in the building or neighbourhood benefitted, "describing the benefaction and perpetuating the donor's name." Secondly, in all hospitals, schools, and dispensaries mural tablets or boards will be suspended, on which will be made endurable the names of donors of sums exceeding a minimum to be fixed by the district officer. A third class of benefactors will have their names and deeds printed in the *Central Provinces' Gazette*, while the names of the ordinary run of subscribers will be submitted in manuscript for the meditation of the Chief Commissioner.

THE threatened revolt of the Nasiri tribe against the Ameer appears, from intelligence which has reached the Lahore paper, to have actually taken place. The whole Nasiri tribe, indeed, has not revolted, but only that portion known on our frontier as Powindahs or travelling traders. The whole tribe number perhaps 6,000 men: of whom 2,000 about, are settled in the passes of the Cabul province. The rest never settle in towns permanently; but during the winter bring their cattle for sale into the Derajat through the Gomal Pass. The male members of the tribe often penetrate further into India to sell, among other things, asafœtida and tamarinds. At the commencement of summer they return and travel to western Afghanistan, where they sell cloth purchased during the winter in India. They then settle for the rest of the summer in western Afghanistan at such spots as are suitable for grazing their cattle. As a rule they are indifferent to Afghan politics; but in the present case they are enraged with the Ameer on account of the confiscation of their cattle and imprisonment of their women, while the male members of the tribe were absent selling cloth. Their cattle had been confiscated, and their women seized by the Ameer's General, Gholam Haidar, apparently in satisfaction of a fine levied also upon the other, or stationary, section of the Nasiri tribe, for creating disturbances with their long-standing enemies the Suleiman Kheyls. The Powindahs had been in no way concerned in this; but they paid a large sum of money for the ransom of their battle and women. As soon as this was done, they joined the rebellion against the Ameer under Mahomed Hussein Khan. The latter is described as a very stout man, and the father of 12 sons and 3 daughters, and the husband of 4 wives. He is also said to be very wealthy and the owner of 15,000 camels. He is well-known as a dealer with the wealthy Mahajans of Amritsar; and in the winter season visits Calcutta. He can command an immediate following, it is said, of a thousand men. Some time ago, on the occasion of a previous breach of the peace with the Suleiman Kheyls, Mahomed Hussein Khan stood security for the future good behaviour of the Nasiris. Now, however, that he has drawn the sword again he will presumably find it wise to throw away the scabbard. It is already reported that serious fighting has taken place with the Suleiman Kheyls.

A MAURITIUS paper records the death of Mr. James Caldwell, which occurred on the 20th May in the Port Louis Hospital, to which institution he was removed, at his own request, when he found his illness taking a serious turn. Mr. Caldwell entered the Colonial Civil Service forty years ago, and held various appointments in Mauritius up to 1877, when he came to Calcutta as Immigration Agent for Natal. In 1882, Mr. Caldwell returned to Mauritius, where he retired on pension, but re-entered the service in the following year as Assistant Superintendent of the Museum, which office he held up to the time of his death.

THE death is announced, in England, of the Rev. J. P. Knight, the composer of the songs "She Wore a Wreath of Roses," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and "The Veteran." Mr. Knight died at his residence, Yarmouth, at the age of 75.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India has granted a gratuity of three months' British pay of rank to Lieutenant E. Poole, of the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, as compensation for the wound he received on the 4th January last, in an encounter with dacoits in Upper Burma.

THE prizes to Sergeant's messes, offered by Messrs. Murray and Co., Lucknow, have been won by good shooting. The team of sergeants of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment won the cup with a score of 602 points, the tergeants of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment being close up with 601 points, and the sergeants of the 17th Lancers third, with a score of 598 points. Sergeant Yardly, of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, takes the gold chronograph, and Troop Serjeant-Major Langley, 17th Lancers, a pair of binoculars, for the best individual scores.

COLONEL R. W. M. WETHERALL, 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, will be placed on half-pay in the 1st July, on completion of six years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, and will proceed to England.

MAJOR G. W. BERESFORD, Bengal Staff Corps, retired from the service on the 23rd instant.

TROOPER BAZEED KHAN, of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been admitted to the 3rd Class Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry, when on sentry duty at Noungoo, Upper Burma, in maintaining his post until reinforced, although severely wounded.

SUBADAR MAHOMED USMAN, 17th Madras Infantry, has been awarded the 3rd Class Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at Mailong, in personally leading a charge against greatly superior numbers of the enemy.

THE following appointments of Medical Officers have been made:—1st Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon E. H. Brown to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. H. T. Walsh, appointed to the 35th Sikhs. 10th Bengal Infantry—Surgeon H. E. Banatvala to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. Shearer, appointed to the 27th Punjab Infantry. 13th Bengal Infantry—Surgeon H. W. Pilgrim to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. R. Woolbert, appointed to the Native General Hospital, Rangoon. 27th Punjab Infantry—Surgeon J. Shearer to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth, appointed to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas. 1st Punjab Cavalry—Surgeon Hare to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. T. Brown, appointed to the 37th Dogras. 4th Sikhs—Surgeon Clarkson to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. McB. Davis on furlough. 5th Punjab Infantry—Surgeon Green to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deakin, appointed to the 34th Pioneers.

LIEUTENANT P. B. LINDSELL, 15th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars.

LIEUTENANT J. MANNERS SMITH, 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, officiates as Attaché in the Foreign Department, vice Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon, on privilege leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. J. KEES, Commanding the Peshawur District, has been granted 62 days privilege leave to Simla.

COLONEL M. CLEMENTI, Judge Advocate-General, has been granted 90 days' privilege leave to England.

CAPTAIN CHARLES BURN, Royal Dragoons, returns to the Staff of the Viceroy. It will be remembered that Captain Burn had to give up the appointment two years ago, when he exchanged from the 8th Hussars into his present regiment. It is not unlikely that Captain E. Roderic Owen, Lancashire Fusiliers, may also return shortly to India. He relinquished his appointment on the Viceroy's Staff three years ago on promotion to his company.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

THE news that Colonel LaTouche had been appointed to command the Brigade at Aden during the absence on leave of Brigadier-General Hogg, was received in the Poona world with very mingled feelings. The Colonel's well-earned promotion is matter for universal satisfaction and congratulation, but great regret is felt by all classes of the community at his leaving Poona. The Aden appointment may prove only a temporary one, but in the event of the rumour that General Hogg will obtain an appointment in England, and not return to Aden proving well founded, Colonel LaTouche will probably succeed him. Colonel LaTouche is the senior Colonel for a Brigade, and his five years successful administration of the Poona Cantonment Magistracy, has formed a fitting training for the appointment in question. He has had constant practice in magisterial and judicial work as Cantonment Magistrate of so large a station as Poona, and his work here has been marked by great administrative ability. Among the many improvements that evidence his zeal and energy, the spacious Connaught Markets, completed in January last, may be mentioned, and the reorganization of the station fire brigade. The appointment of Resident at Aden carries with it the command of the Aden Brigade with the rank of Brigadier-General. The Brigadier-General holds various offices. He is Collector of Stamp and Revenue, District Judge, District Magistrate, Senior Judge, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Commissioner of Police and Commissioner of Abkari. Should the appointment of Resident at Aden be given to Colonel LaTouche on the retirement of General Hogg, he will doubtless develop the resources of the station, and by his ability, zeal, and geniality, discharge the onerous duties of the appointment as few could.

VANDALISM AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest your correspondent's letter in your issue of the 23rd, relative to "Vandalism at Bijapur," and before matters get worse, would suggest that Lord Reay, who is well-known for the great interest he takes in the preservation of these monuments of a bygone age, should depute the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of Western India, Mr. Henry Cousens, who has just returned to his headquarters at Poona, to inspect and report on the vandalism brought to notice by your correspondent, so that further destruction may be at once put a stop to before it is too late.—Yours, &c.,

ANTI-VANDALISM.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So much personal and irrelevant matter has become mixed up with the discussion of the memorial about the Chief Magistrate that the points of real public importance connected with the question are much obscured. The memorialists prayed for the removal of a presumably competent covenanted officer of standing, and for the appointment in his place of a non-official barrister whom they preferred. All prejudice and class feeling apart, I object to the memorial on the following broad grounds:—(1) that it attacks the principle of judicial independence, (2) That it sets a thoroughly bad example to all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India, (3) that it is entirely indefensible on the merits, and (4) that it is absolutely without precedent in this part of India.

I have yet to learn that it is the practice in any part of her Majesty's dominions to appoint judicial officers by election or public acclamation, and if a section of the European community in Bombay think it proper, and claim the right to nominate their own judicial officers, where, I ask, is this pernicious principle to stop, and what becomes of the recognised prerogative of Government? Surely, if the Bombay lawyers and merchants are allowed to choose their own Chief Magistrate, the natives of Bombay cannot reasonably be prevented from claiming a similar right. Does any sensible man think that the public interests will be promoted by the practice of stirring up each class concerned to agitate against judicial appointments made in regular course by the Governor in Council? If the memorialists think that they must needs challenge the opinion of the Secretary of State on the questions raised, has it not occurred to any of them that they are not the only persons interested, and that the native inhabitants of Bombay may reasonably have something to say in a matter which concerns their interests very closely? Why should not they get up a counter-memorial on behalf of native interests? Or, at least, submit to the Government of Bombay their own views in this remarkable attempt of a numerically small but influential class to dictate to Government? By appointing to the office of Chief Magistrate a trained Civilian of experience and acquainted with the vernaculars, the Bombay Government have clearly shown that Native as well as European interests have to be considered. It is, indeed, quite possible for a Bombay Magistrate, ignorant of the Vernacular, to work through an interpreter, but bearing in mind the large amount of summary work to be performed, and the miscellaneous applications of all kinds that the Presidency Magistrates receive, the importance of knowing the vernaculars, and of being conversant with native customs and ideas, cannot be over-rated. There seems to be no reason in principle, why in regard to knowledge of the vernaculars the Chief Presidency Magistrate should ordinarily be the least efficient of the three; and persons accused may not unreasonably prefer to be tried by Magistrates who can understand what they say.

Provided that the office of Chief Magistrate is efficiently administered, it makes no difference to the public whether the trying officer is a barrister or not; but on grounds of public policy it is intolerable that any section of the community, however influential, should be allowed to dictate to Government. The memorialists say that none but a practising barrister ought to be appointed, the Uncovenanted officers protest against anybody but an uncovenanted man. The natives would plump for Mr. Dosabhai Framji to a man. The Covenanted Civilians would, if they were asked, probably say that they could furnish at a day's notice any number of efficient Chief Magistrates. Once introduce the principle of questioning judicial appointments, you are involved in a sea of class difficulties; and of all places in India, the presidency towns are the worst possible fields for the Europeans to set a bad example of the kind.

Whoever the Chief Magistrate is, it is of essential importance that he should be free from all local and class prejudice, and should maintain a resolutely independent posision in the midst of the numerous cliques and parties that dominate society in Bombay. If the office be filled by a covenanted Civilian, he can, if necessary, be easily removed, and otherwise provided for. If a local barrister or non-official be appointed, he carries with him this disqualification, that he cannot, in case of failure, be provided for elsewhere. If a barrister, for instance, turns out lazy or inefficient, or if he should become disqualified by misconduct, he cannot in practice be removed by Government without causing an amount of scandal which no Government willingly cares to face. Happily the Bombay Police Bench has long borne a high reputation, but if the public wish to be well served they should think twice before they interfere with the prerogative of the Governor in Council.—Yours, &c.,

June 24. VERBUM SAP.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all seven cases implicating eight prisoners, four of whom are Hindoos, three Mahomedans, and one European. There is one case of an attempt to commit murder; one of committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of attempting to cause hurt by means of poison; one of voluntarily causing hurt; one of criminal breach of trust as a public servant; one of housebreaking and theft; and one of simple theft. One of the cases has been committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey; two by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and four by Mr. Ryan. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Imdadali Salarbux, committed by Mr. Ryan for theft.
2. Cammoo Shaik Abdulla, committed by Mr. Ryan for voluntarily causing hurt.
3. Abdool Rahman Cadur, *alias* Jail Mulick Cassum, committed by Mr. Ryan, for housebreaking and theft in a building.
4. Raghoo Narayen and Babajee Ramjee, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the first for committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the second for voluntarily causing hurt.
5. Ladoo, woman, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for an attempt to commit murder.
6. Bharmul Tejan, committed by Mr. Ryan, for attempting to cause hurt by means of poison, to wit, opium.
7. Thomas Thomas, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant while employed in the Currency Exchange Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla, Captain R. H. Briscoe, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock last night with the Overland mails of the 10th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J W Moulton	Master Fiyter
Dr Thompson	Mr Cole
Mrs Thompson and infant	Mrs Cole, child and 2 infants
Revd J Douglas	Lieut Burton

FROM PORT SAID.—Philip Roderig

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Maria de Piedade	Mr J V Sant Anna Dias
Miss Thomasia	

FROM VENICE.

Mr J W Edgar	Mr G H Lowe

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E A Neville	Mr R Birch
Mr Cunningham	Mr J Fate
Mr Jenkins	Mr E H Gregory
Mr A F Brown	Mr C J Cole
Mr A Fytlac	Capt W Forbes
Major Cameron	Mr Bogg
Hon Justice Parker	Mr Brandon
Mr C W Birch	Mr W C Rowe

FROM ADEN.—Capt Wilson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 4TH TO 10TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and the Royal Household attended Divine service on Sunday in Balmoral Castle, the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod officiating. Her Majesty will return to Windsor next week.

A State Concert was given at Buckingham Palace, on Friday evening last, by command of the Queen. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family were present.

The House of Lords met yesterday, but the business was formal

The House of Commons met on Monday after the Whitsuntide recess. The Post Office votes were discussed at some length, and were agreed to after explanations from Mr. Raikes and two divisions on motions to reduce particular items. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill and the National Debt and Local Loans Bill were both read a second time. The Select Committee on Army and Navy Estimates was also appointed. On Tuesday night the consideration of the Crimes Bill in Committee was resumed. Mr. T. Healy having refused to allow Mr. A. J. Balfour to state the intentions of the Government with respect to amendments Sir W. Harcourt recommended that only amendments of importance should be pressed—a view that was supported by Mr. Parnell. The discussion then proceeded, and in one instance the closure was applied. The Committee was resumed on Wednesday and again last night.

On Saturday a large concourse of people assembled in the grounds of Singleton Abbey, near Swansea, to hear a political speech from Mr. Gladstone. The right hon. gentleman expounded his views as to the grievances of Ireland and of Wales, and mainly attributed the delay in the passing of the Crimes Bill, which he believed was heartily condemned by the country, to the mismanagement of the Government. At a dinner given in the evening in his honour he recurred to the Irish question, declaring himself not in a position to make overtures to Lord Hartington because the noble lord does not accept the proposal of an Irish Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking on Tuesday at Cardiff, said that on the Irish question Parliamentary England was at variance with Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and generally over the broad surface of the civilized earth. Mr. Gladstone's journey to London by rail was interrupted at several points by the presentation of addresses and consequent brief replies.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, presided on Wednesday at the dinner of the Constitutional Union, and in his speech he charged Mr. Gladstone and his party with seeking to degrade and destroy the authority of Parliament.

Lord Derby presided on Friday last at the annual meeting of the Liberal Unionist Association at Liverpool. He described the differences which divide the Unionist and the Gladstonian sections of the Liberal party as too deep and too wide to be bridged over, and held that the concession of Home Rule would only result in further agitation and new demands.

Lord R. Churchill visited Wolverhampton on Friday last, and delivered three political speeches. The principal one, made at a mass meeting held in the evening, was mainly devoted to the subject of military and naval expenditure, which he regarded as excessive.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying on Wednesday to a deputation on the subject of decimal coinage, expressed his belief that the public mind was not yet prepared to accept the change proposed.

On Saturday the steamer Fern was run down by a sailing vessel in the Bristol Channel during a fog, and five men were drowned.

A collision occurred between the Spanish steamer Solis and a Brench schooner off Beachy Head on Saturday evening, and three men were drowned.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Davitt spoke at a National League meeting at Swords, county Dublin, on Sunday, the latter vehemently reiterating the advice he had given to the Bodyke tenants to resist by force all attempts to evict them.

Several further evictions were carried out on Friday last on Colonel O'Callaghan's estate at Bodyke, in spite of the resistance of the tenants and their friends. A strong force of soldiers and police attended to hold the mob in check. Mr. Davitt has been delivering exciting speeches in the neighbourhood. The evictions were proceeded with on Tuesday and Wednesday amid much violence.

Obituary.—The Earl of Winchilsea; E. F. Harrison, Esq., C.S.I., late Ben. C.S.; Maj-Gen. H. N. Davies, Ben. Ret; Col. C. L. Goad, Ben. Ret.; Mr. Alderman Burtis; Mr. J. R. Phillips; Mr. F. Fuller; Lady Start.

The French Government has notified to the Powers its disinclination to assent to the Anglo-Turkish Convention relating to Egypt. Russia has also declared her disapproval of the Convention.

The Russian Government is adopting strict measures to prevent foreigners, and especially Germans, from acquiring land or establishing manufactories in Russia. The adoption of foreign nationality by Russian subjects is also to be strictly discouraged.

The St. Petersburg newspapers assert that the Russian Government intends to prohibit the Chinese from acquiring landed property in the towns on the Pacific coast, but to allow them to hold land on lease outside those towns.

Nubar Pasha is about to leave Cairo for London as the representative of the Khedive at the jubilee festivities, and will be the bearer of a valuable necklace for the Queen.

The debate on the Army Organization Bill began on Monday in the French Chamber, and is not yet concluded. Objections were taken to the measure as being inopportune, but the general feeling of the majority appeared to be favourable to universal liability to military service.

The Emperor of Germany on Friday last laid the foundation-stone of a dock at Holtenau, to inaugurate the works of a canal connecting the North Sea and the Baltic. The German Emperor has been suffering from a severe cold since his turn from Kiel, but is now almost recovered.

The floods in Hungary are increasing, and great consternation prevails at the town of Szegedin.

The Russian Press continues to inveigh against British intrigues in Central Asia, and calls upon the Imperial Government to adopt strong measures to insure Russian interests on the Afghan frontier against unfriendly combinations.

From Afghanistan the intelligence is conflicting, but it appears certain that no further conflict with the Ghilzai insurgents has yet occurred, although both armies are in near proximity. Great complaints are made of the crushing taxation imposed by the Ameer, who is believed to be hoarding immense amount of treasure.

The Russian troops have occupied Kerki, which is but a short distance from Khojah Saleh, on the Afghan frontier.

Mr W O'Brien received an address on Saturday from the New York Tammany Hall Democrats, but he declined to attend a demonstration prepared in his honour by the Labour party and the Irish societies, on account of the physical force and Communistic doctrines of its organizers.

The quarrel between the Labour League in New York and Mr W O'Brien has become very acute, and at a meeting of the former body Father M'Glynn declared that Mr O'Brien was little better than Lord Lansdowne. Mr O'Brien has left New York to return to Ireland.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Canadian Government will propose the appointment of a new Fisheries Commission to meet an American Commission, with a view to frame a new treaty similar to the Washington Treaty.

The Session of the Victoria Parliament at Melbourne was opened on Tuesday. The Governor, in his speech, congratulated the Chamber on the increase in the defensive power of the colony, and he believed that the representations of the Colonial Delegates would have great weight with the Home Government in the determination of the New Hebrides question.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4.

THE LATE SIR BARROW ELLIS.

SIR BARROW HERBERT ELLIS, whose death on the 20th inst. is announced in a telegram from Reuter, will be remembered by many old residents of Bombay as one of the ablest Revenue officers this Presidency has ever produced, and one who was universally respected and esteemed for his accessibility to all classes of people who had to seek his assistance or advice. Since his retirement from this country twelve years ago, Sir Barrow had been suffering from gout; and it was whilst seeking relief, under medical advice, at a continental watering place, that he succumbed to the malady. He was born in 1823, and was 64 years of age at the time of his death. It is a curious circumstance that about nine years ago, a telegram was received from England announcing, as was understood in Bombay at the time, the death of Sir Barrow Ellis. The news caused much general grief among his friends and admirers until the following day, when another telegram was received, announcing that the gentleman who had died was not Sir Barrow Ellis, but his brother, Mr. R. H. Ellis.

Sir Barrow Ellis was educated at University College School, and at University College, London. He matriculated in 1839 in honours, and gained an exhibition in Classics. He then went to Haileybury College, where he studied from 1841 to 1843. In the latter year he entered the Indian Civil Service, and coming out to Bombay, was employed as Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, and afterwards became Collector and Magistrate there. From an early period of service, he gave evidence of marked ability in the discharge of the duties of the various administrative offices he filled; and his promotion was very rapid. In subsequent years, during the Government of Lord Elphinstone, he was appointed to act as Commissioner for Alienations in the place of Captain Cowper, and gave great satisfaction to the inamdars by a just and equitable policy towards them. His aptitude for languages was very great. He had a very good knowledge of Marathi, Persian, and Sindhee. When employed as Revenue and Political Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, Sir Bartle Frere, his knowledge of the vernaculars stood him in good stead. He there wrote a translation of Æsop's Fables and assisted in the compilation of other works. He also started a Sindhee Normal School, and took a great interest in the vernaculars of the province. Sir Barrow Ellis was appointed on special duty in the settlement of certain alienation claims which were in dispute between British subjects and the Nizam's Government. The manner in which he settled the disputes testified to the wisdom of his selection for the delicate duty entrusted to him. His principal service was in Sind and in Gujarat, where his memory is still cherished with affection and esteem for the benefits which his administration brought to the people. About the year 1859, when Sir Henry Lacon Anderson was Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Sir Barrow Ellis was appointed Secretary in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments. About 1862, he was appointed Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division, and a year later was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in which latter capacity he was instrumental in the passing of the Talookdaree Settlement Act, which has saved many talookdars of this Presidency from beggary, and the Revenue Survey and Settlement Act. In 1865, during the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Barrow Ellis was appointed, in succession to the Hon. C. J. Erskine, a member of the Bombay Executive Council over the heads of many seniors in the Service. The appointment caused much irritation in the ranks of the service at the time, and smarting under their supersession, several Civilians, we believe, resigned or retired from the Service. Sir Barrow Ellis was a member of the Executive Council from 1865 to 1869, and had therefore served under Sir Bartle Frere, who retired in 1867, as well as Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who assumed charge of the office of Governor in 1868.

In the year 1869, Sir Barrow Ellis was nominated a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; and on the 19th March of that year, a large and influential meeting of native gentlemen was held in the bungalow of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, to take steps suitably to express their respect and esteem for the Hon. Mr. Ellis (as he then was) on his retirement from the Bombay Presidency. Several of those who took a part in the proceedings of that meeting are now no more. On the motion of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, second son of the first Parsee Baronet, seconded by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy was called to the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, told the meeting that the Hon. Mr. Ellis was entitled to their gratitude as a sincere friend and well-wisher of the natives. He had earnestly endeavoured to promote the

tunities of seeing and conversing with the native officers of Government in those parts, he heard them all speak feelingly and gratefully of the interest the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis took in their welfare, and of the sound advice and kind encouragement they had invariably received from him. And the same feeling pervaded all classes of natives who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. It was more than a quarter of a century since Mr. Ellis first came to India, and for the first five years he was chiefly employed in the Rutnagherry Collectorate. Though occupying no higher position there than that of an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, he so conducted his duties that his name was up to this day remembered with gratitude over the length and breadth of that zilla. Wherever he had subsequently served the State, he had done so with the same happy result. At that very moment, he was reminded of the advice which one of their former Governors, Sir John Malcolm, was said to have given to Civil Servants, which was, to keep the "char durvaza khoolna," meaning that they should always keep their four doors open, by which every one could have access to them, and by that free intercourse alone they would be able to know the true feelings and wants of the people over whom they were called upon to rule. This sound and wholesome advice of Sir John Malcolm the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had literally followed, with what result had been well described that day, and all the praise which had been bestowed upon him had been well deserved. The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis in connection with the Government, as productive of great benefit to the natives of this Presidency, had been alluded to by previous speakers in general terms; he would now try to remind the meeting of some of the practical measures of the Government which the official influence of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had been instrumental in securing for the benefit of the people of this presidency. They had doubtless heard of the Talookdaree Settlement Act. That measure had saved many talookdars of this Presidency from utter ruin. By it such of the talookdars as had gone into heavy liabilities, and had entered upon a hopeless state of insolvency, were rescued from the hands of their creditors, their torturers, who had naturally taken every advantage, and who had employed all sorts of tricks to swell the amount of the liabilities of these unfortunate people. Government officers were appointed to examine into the claims against them; illegal items were disallowed, and the claims were compromised in such a manner as to free the talooks from debt in a short time. But for this measure, hundreds of happy homes would have been destroyed and would have had this day, notwithstanding former rank and *prestige*, to suffer from want and penury. This Act, therefore, had secured to the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis the gratitude of every talookdar throughout the country. Then, again, there was the Revenue Survey and Settlement Act, in the passing of which Mr. Ellis's influence was greatly exerted. Any one who had paid any attention to the affairs of this Presidency, must have found out for himself the great benefit which had accrued to landholders in this Presidency by that Act. They were all aware that those who held the *Miras* lands had nothing to fear from Government as long as the regulated Government dues were paid by them, but the holders of *Khalsa* lands were differently situated. Though they might pay the regular dues to Government, still their lands were liable to be resumed any moment by Government. And who could be in a comfortable mood with such a contingency hanging over his head? Collision with an unprincipled officer of Government would at any time bring ruin upon them, but that was impossible now. Then, again, had they not heard of the praiseworthy manner in which Mr. Ellis settled the disputes between certain of their fellow-British subjects and the Nizam's Government? The Nizam was a faithful ally of their Government, and Mr. Dosabhoy had no desire to say anything against the Nizam, but he could not help mentioning that like many native rulers and governments, the Nizam would not pay the just claims which some of the British subjects had against him. The settlement of this dispute was entrusted by the Government of the day to Mr. Ellis, and the manner in which that gentleman performed this onerous and difficult task, proved the wisdom of the selection. Their fellow subjects, instead of having every year to implore the Nizam and to submit to inconvenience and delays, now received their claims regularly through the British Resident. They had all also heard of the unpopular Inam Commission. After the exposure of the errors of that Commission the difficult task of carrying out a just and equitable policy towards the inamdars was entrusted by the Government of Lord Elphinstone to Mr. Ellis, and the liberal and enlightened policy he then initiated was now followed by the present Alienation Department. There were many other instances in which good qualities and high ability had been fully displayed by Mr. Ellis. There was one point in Mr. Ellis's character which Mr. Dosabhoy wished to mention. The hon'ble gentleman literally disliked red-tape and foolscap. His quick perception and intimate knowledge of every department of Government enabled him to decide all questions speedily and fairly. Not only that, but if he found that a Government officer and a jaghirdar had some dispute which would take a long time to be settled, he would send for both of them to come into his presence and hear what each of them had to say, and give his decision immediately afterwards, and this procedure was highly satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Ellis was an able, zealous, and industrious servant of Government, and had for the service he never acted unjustly towards any one, and was ever mindful of the interests, wants, and feelings of the people of this country. On the motion of Dr. Bhau Daji, the meeting unanimously resolved "That, in order to perpetuate the Hon. Mr. Ellis's name, a fund be raised by public subscription for the purpose of founding one or more scholarships in connection with the Bombay University."

Mr. Ellis left Bombay in April 1869 for Calcutta, to act as a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and was confirmed in the appointment in May 1870. In April of that year, the president and members of the Ellis Testimonial Committee offered Rs. 7,206 for investment in Government paper, for awarding a scholarship in his name to the successful scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B. A. examination of the University of Bombay; and the offer was thankfully accepted. In April 1875, Mr. Ellis resigned the office of member of the Council of the Governor-General with all other civil offices, and left Calcutta. While in Bombay on his way to England, he presided at an annual meeting held for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Jamsetjee School of Art, of which Mr. G. W. Terry was then the Principal. At that time Mr. Ellis himself offered to the University authorities a sum of Rs. 1,500 for an annual prize of books to the student who, on Matriculation, passed the best examination in any Oriental language. The University accepted the offer and instituted the "Ellis Prize" which, with the "Ellis Scholarship," is awarded to this day. In July 1875, after his arrival in England, Mr. Ellis was created a K.C.S.I. in recognition of his Indian services, and was appointed a member of the Council of India. He held the appointment for ten years, and retired from public life in 1885.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, published on Jubilee Day, contains the following notifications:—

The Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the first day of June of this year, to make certain alterations in the constitution of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, which will for the future consist of three classes.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Reay, C.I.E., Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras; and H. E. Genl. Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Baronet, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., R.A., Commander-in-Chief in India, to be Knights Grand Commanders of the said Order.

The Queen-Empress has further been pleased to nominate H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; H. R. H. Alfred Ernest Aldert, Duke of Edinburgh; H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; and Field-Marshal H. R. H. George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, to be Extra Knights Grand Commanders of the Order.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£15,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 18th June 1887.	£4,120,900
Balance to be remitted from 19th June 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£11,993,100

JUBILEE DAY AT MOUNT ABU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 22.

WE can jubilee up here just as well as we can week. Besides some of us may not be young enough to participate with anything like genuine enjoyment in the gala doings of our most Gracious Majesty's next Jubilee. This consideration naturally had much weight with us. We are a forehanded set up here, and we decided to make the most of the present occasion. Carpe diem, &c., observed our classic, and we agreed that carpe diemming was a proper sentiment. It is, alas! too true that India is just now denuded of most of her local kings, not to mention the larger planets round which they revolve; I mean, of course, Political Agents. So that, although had we been so minded, we could no doubt have arranged a very imposing Jubilee procession to conclude with betoinut and blessings, we thought it on the whole better not to compete with the little show on those lines that they had organized in London. It didn't seem the fair thing so make London take a back seat to Abu on such an occasion, and some of us still retain shreds of sentimental patriotism. While I am on this subject, I cannot help wondering how the Political Agents are enjoying themselves at home. The Rajahs and foreign ambassadors, I hear, take precedence of them. This is very galling. I even question whether they were allowed to ride in the Royal procession, and though, no doubt, they were safer in four-wheeled cabs, I believe their indomitable spirits would have preferred the greater risk to that ignominious security. Unlike myself and all other true prophets, the Political Agent has all his honour in his own country; outside the borders of his oriental kingdom he is but a poor thing, and in spite of his uniform and large aspirations is little better in the public eye than a beefeater. For this reason I sympathize with the Political Agent at home. But he will finally reap his reward. They will give him a decoration to console his mortified pride, and he will think with fond regret in later years of the most economical sojourn he ever made in his native land. Here, however, I am digressing. I confess, I like digressing. It soothes me: to go straight to the point when dealing with any subject is a vulgarity. It is discountenanced officially. When we had thoroughly grasped the fact that Tuesday was a gazetted holiday, wherein no work could, should, or ought to be done; wherein even telegraph clerks and daily papers could enjoy a hard-earned rest, we reluctantly closed our offices; locked the office boxes; tied our red tape in neat bows; and resigned ourselves with a sigh to pleasure. An urgent whip was sent round to all cricketers *in esse* or *posse*, and nobly they responded to the call. Even the Civil Surgeon filed half-a-dozen patients for future reference, and joyously surrendered himself to the arduous labours of a day's cricket. Our illustrious Engineer, too, was not backward in responding to the call of duty, and manfully opposed himself, enveloped in a large coat, at great personal risk, to the biting June winds. The match was Civilians and Military in Civil Employ *vs.* Military (*bona fide*). The former went in first to the bowling of Mr. Bromilow and Private West. The bowlers proved a little too good for most of the batsmen. It will be seen that Mr. Pinhoy and Mr. Piggott alone made much headway, though, no doubt, had not Major Boileau been run out just when he was getting his eye in, and had achieved a remarkable snick for three, there is no telling what might have happened. The innings closed for 101 runs, and at one period of the game it looked any odds on the Military. With four wickets down for 67, the game was all in their favour. The Civilians showed great tact in avoiding catches and all hits that threatened severe contusions. Their bowling was also strictly erratic. But the fickle goddess (if there be such a creature), who presides over cricket, favoured them at the last. Mr. Colvin bowling very fast and with a fine free disregard of direction, kept the batsmen uncommonly lively. Wides to the off and leg, varied with a crack on the head, another on the shins, and then a wicket, produced some exciting finish. Seven wickets went down for 86, and then Captain Pentland came to the rescue, and promptly opening his shoulders made a mighty hit for five. This put a very serious complexion on the game, and probably had he got another chance, he would have hit a ten and settled us. But Captain Richardson rushing wildly out at a straight one was smartly stumped by Colvin. Mr. Pullen was immediately bowled, and Dr. Burnett, though possessed of a most laudable determination to keep the wicket up at all hazards, and give Pentland another chance, just lifted one into point's hand.—total 97. One of the many features of this interesting innings was the throwing in of the Civilians. Their ardour overcame their discretion on these occasions, and though they pegged the balls in with surprising velocity, they overlooked the necessity of sending it towards the wicket-keeper. Hence many strange oaths, which I am sure the recording Angel will efface with sympathetic tears. Mr. Younghusband's long-stopping was the only thing we could congratulate ourselves upon. In the Civilian's second innings, Messrs. Baillie, Colvin and Piggott put together very serviceable runs, and the Military were left with 111 to tie, 112 to win. This they failed in accomplishing, although Mr. Bromilow made some of the finest hits witnessed this season, and Corporal Hammersley, after being missed seven or eight times, saw the team out with a score of 35. The Military were all dismissed for 75, thus losing an excellent match by 37 runs. I append the full score:—

CIVILIANS AND MILITARY IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Youngbusband, c Bromilow, b West	9	b West	8
Manners Smith, c West, b Bromilow	0	b Pentland	4
Sharman, c and b Bromilow..	12	c Richardson, b Bromilow	4
Pinhey, b Pentland	22	c West, b Bromilow..	5
Colvin, c Priestley, b Bromilow	1	c Pentland, b Mitchell	27
Beaman, b Bromilow	0	c West, b Pentland..	8
Baillie, c and b Bromilow	10	b Pentland	24
Pigott, c Mitchell, b Priestley	25	not out	18
Wyllie, not out	2	c Beaman, b West	1
Leaming, b West	6	b West	1
Boileau, run out	3	absent.	
Byes, 4; Leg-byes, 4	8	Extras	5
Total	101	Total	105

MILITARY. 1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mitchell, b Sharman	11	b Pinhey	2
Hammersley, b Colvin	4	not out	35
Maunsell, b Colvin	12	b Beaman	0
West, b Colvin	17	c Sharman, b Beaman	5
Bromilow, b Colvin	27	b Beaman	20
Priestley, b Colvin	0	b Sharman	4
Fisher, l b w Pinhey	0	c Leaming, b Pinhey	0
Richardson, st Colvin, b Pinhey	4	c Pinhey, b Sharman	4
Pentland, not out	6	c Baillie, b Beaman	2
Pullen, b Pinhey	0	b Sharman	1
Burnett, c Sharman, b Pinhey	0	run out	1
Wides	11	Wides	1
Total	97	Total	75

In the evening the corps dramatique gave a performance at the Theatre Royal, Abu. Before the curtain rose we were given to understand that we were to sing "God Save the Queen" and hear a verse of it specially composed for the occasion by Colonel Trevor. We accordingly deserted our respective festive boards at a dangerously early hour and went tearing down to the theatre, brimming over with loyalty and struggling to recollect the words and air of "God Save the Queen." After some delay the band struck up. So did we—at least some of us: though there was a look of pained surprise on more than one critical countenance. We wrestled with that air; we did our best; it was very touching, and I am sure the Queen would have felt pleased. But the words didn't seem to fit well, and when a kind sympathetic friend suddenly jerked me down by the coat tails while trilling out my best top-note, with the observation "Shut up, you're making an impostor; that's Rule Britannia," I felt that I had been wasting my best energies. Then Colonel Trevor stepped before the curtain and prologued as follows:—

Once more the stage is set, ere actors start
To play below the dull official part;
To dream of happines in days bygone,
Of Tennis tournaments and Badminton
And ladies' cricket matches; last not least
The frequent dance, and still more frequent feast,
Which make the season one most gratefully
To be remembered for its A. G. G.
Its Ooria host too, equally well known
For kind pursuit of pleasure—not his own.
And who can think of all the Club has done
To help the cause of harmony and fun
Without a thrill of gratitude to one,
Its Secretary, who has made us feel
How much is due to management and zeal?
Once more the s'age is set, ere girls begin
To seek compassion for their own sin:
To put away their pretty evening frocks,
And go for walks, and views from distant rocks,
Or muse at home, with eyes a little dim
At thought of this and that—perhaps of *him*—
While chaperons are glad or sad: ere all
Who knew the glory of the Birthday Ball,
The Singing Lancers, and the Masquerade
Of Fancy dres es of the moonlit glade
Where dance and dinner gave a fresh delight
Enchanted 'by the witching hour of night,'
Of Ooria pic-nicing; of the grand catch
Made by one lady in the Cricket Match,
And the hard hitting of their champion bat—
E e those who saw these things and joyed thereat
Host and rower them in remembering chat.
The stage is deckt once more, ere Abu goes—
I will not say to 'sleep,' but 'courts repose.'
One arduous task, however, still remains
Ere those who play to-night can count their gains.
The scenes are set, fair products of good-will,
No less than tributes to the Artists' skill;
The Manager has brought his troupe together
In spite of difficulties, risking weather:
And now their hearts go pit-a-pat, awaiting
The issue of a long week's cogitating.
Will you assist them with your Fancy's aid?
Throw in a light where'er you see a shade,
And should your eyes detect a chance mishap
Your own good nature will fill up the gap.
O! may I tell them you are more than willing
To look upon the humours as a filling,
To help the lover if he has to face
The hard ordeal of a stage embrace?
This lover is but *leni*, and so he misses
The sweetness which is found in *stolen* kisses.
So I've been told—pra aps none of us have known
What 'tis to have a lover upon loan.
At any rate, as you will now discover
It's rather dangerous to lend a lover,
Unless, indeed, you have a goodly number
And are as cool to all as a cucumber.
Lastly let this condone irregularity.
We play for fun, and yet we play for charity,
Each smile and wile, each touch of bold bravado
Is meant to help the funds of good Barnardo
Who rescues homeless children, waifs and strays,
And brings them up in honest homes and ways.
And now my little speech in doggrel rhyme
Comes to an end. You'll say it is high time.

One word of earnest. This eventful date
Proclaims the Jubilee we celebrate.
The golden year when over sea and main
Resound the praises of a glorious reign,
A Monarch great, yet womanly and pure,
Whose name shall live as long as stars endure.
She moves to-day thro' London's crowded streets;
The pageant of a people's love she meets;
The whole of Christendom that pageant greets.
Wherever British sceptre sways, where'er
The British flag waves free in God's free air.
One memory holds to-day. With pride we own
One true allegiance to one Island Throne.
Lifting a grateful heart and grateful eyes.
We feel to-day a nation's hymn will rise
Re-echoed from each home, and foreign scene,
As nations pray with us "God Save the Queen."

At all the happy allusions we applauded vociferously. Naturally we were delighted at having this opportunity of publicly expressing our sentiments towards Colonel Walter. Colonel Powlett's unfailing efforts to promote the general enjoyment, so neatly handled in the lines—

"The Ooria host, too equally well known
For kind pursuit of pleasure—not his own,"

received a cordial recognition.

"The scenes are set fair product of good-will,"

procured an ovation for Miss H. Stratton, who has been indefatigable in utilizing her artistic talents for the public benefit. And thoroughly well was it deserved. I don't mind complimenting a lady. Sir R. Temple used to paint scenes too, but he knew it was useless to court my applause. I like him better as a chairman of schools.

Of course, we were all delighted to learn that our rupees were going to the good Barnardo; at least, if we weren't we simulated a noble enthusiasm, which came all the easier as we were to get some fun for our money. My bosom swelled at the thought that I had contributed close on Rs. 10 (the price of a ticket in the Umballa Sweep) to keeping a London Arab in buns and beer for many joyous days. The concluding portion of the prologue speaks for itself; good wine needs no bush, and I wish some of the Jubilee odemongers would take a hint. I can make odes, but I won't; the market is overstocked, and this genuis is crowded out of the field. The first piece was:—

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

Old Barkins	Mr G Bayly
Fred Barkins	Mr Pullen
Plumper	Col Trevor
Miss Jessy Honiton	Miss Caldow
Wiggins	Mrs Richardson

The piece is probably well-known to most of your readers. Unless I am mistaken Plumper was one of C. Mathew's impersonations. The piece turns on the remarkable assurance of said Plumper, who has just returned from abroad, undertaken to save himself of an overpowering bashfulness. His object in taking that trip has been accomplished, decidedly so. The Plumper of the piece isn't shy; not at all more so than an income-tax collector or a young Civilian. He makes himself at home in Old Barkins' house on the ground that he knew Fred. abroad, he rearranges the rooms, orders his own provender, kisses Wiggins (it's not a bad business at all this play-acting), makes love to Jessy Honiton, and generally conducts himself in an outrageously impertinent manner. Colonel Trevor was excellent in this very amusing part. If I don't say that he was as good if not better than Charles Mathews, it is because I think exaggerated praise is worse than none. But certainly few amateurs could have got through the part better; and his cool effrontery was greatly appreciated by a large and critical audience. Mr. Bayly was excellently made up and did full justice, to his subordinate part. Both the ladies deserve all praise. Wiggins was especially good in the fainting scene, and never came upon the stage without at once impressing her personality upon the progress of the piece. Miss Jessy Honiton and Fred. Barkins had minor and uninteresting parts, but both did their best, and the lady was especially successful in overcoming the difficulties the author had imposed upon her.

The second piece was:—

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Capt. Amersfort	Mr. Colvin.
Peter Spyk	Major Milner.
Swysel	Mr. G. Bayly.
Delve	Mr. Pullen.
Ernestine	Mrs. Colvin.
Gertrude	Mrs. Martelli.

The plot is simple. Gertrude, the peasant maid, loves the prosperous young farmer Spyk. But Spyk, though contemplating matrimony, is as dull as ditchwater, and cannot appreciate Gertrude lying ready to his hand; he also wants the lease of a farm, the property of Captain Amersfort. Captain Amersfort has a lover's quarrel with the fair high-born Ernestine, who to punish him condemns him for one day to play the part of a lover to poor lorn Gertrude, who "never had a sweetheart." The Captain rather likes the part, and becomes so interested in Gertrude, that he scorns 2,000 crowns proffered him by Spyk on her, and promises at her request to meet Peter Spyk's wishes about the farm. But Spyk no sooner sees himself in a fair way to settling down as a prosperous farmer than he proposes to another peasant girl. Thereupon Gertrude insists upon Amersfort refusing the farm to Spyk. That disconsolate young man comes back to discover Gertrude to be no rather overburdened than otherwise with sweethearts, and his jealousy opens his eyes to the true state of his feelings. Old Swysel and Delve and Simon Sneak and others propose in rapid succession to Gertrude, but she has agreed to pretend to betroth herself to the Captain in order to bring Ernestine to reason. I have remembered in connexion with Robert Keeley, who found in it fine opportunities for expressing his subtle combinations of humour and pathos. The latter element is perhaps too apt to be overlooked in developing the comic side of Potpr's character. Major Milner is, I should imagine, a trained actor of large experience and considerably above the level of amateur theatricals. The success of the piece was in great measure owing to his high class representation. Mrs. Martelli as Gertrude sustained the character with spirit throughout, and deserved the applause she frequently received. Mr. Bayly was, I thought, particularly good as Swyzel, noticeably so when he makes his proposal for the fair Gertrude. Captain Colvin had little or nothing to do—and succeeded in doing it quietly and well—no mean result. Mrs. Colvin was perhaps more unfortunate still in her part, which affords absolutely no opportunities. But she looked the part of the dainty high-born lady to perfection. Delve was well got up, and did the little he had to do satisfactorily.

And so ends a very enjoyable day. But I am beginning to think that this is not quite the place in which to recover from the prostration of years of toil. I shall have to retire again to work and the plains for rest.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, June 24.—A general but moderate rise of the barometer has occurred during the past day. The pressure is now considerably above the average, and the distribution is such as accompanies a general short break in the rains. The mean temperature was four degrees higher yesterday in Behar and the N.-W. Provinces and five degrees in the Punjab. The air was also much drier in the same district, the decrease of humidity averaging ten per cent. The winds are very light on the Bombay Coast, light and irregular in Upper India, and moderate on the Ceylon Coast; and in Bengal some heavy showers occurred yesterday; in Southern India moderate, but fairly general rain in the Central Provinces, and showers in Burma, Bengal, Assam and the Malabar Coast. Seoni, Madura, and Cuddapah report 3 inches; Purneah 2; Sibsagar, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Cochin, Mangalore and Rajamundry, 1 inch.

June 26.—The barometric changes of the past day are small in amount, and the pressure has increased in Bengal and in Orissa; and a complete break in the rains obtains in Bengal and Northern India. The temperature has increased nearly two degrees during the past day on the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces, and the air is slightly drier. Winds are beginning to increase on the West Coast. The air is damper and the skies move thickly clouded. Rain in larger amounts has fallen in Southern India, the Malabar Coast districts, and the Central Provinces, and some showers in Bombay, Central India and Rajputana; Dhubrie, Cochin, Khandwa and Trichinopoly report three inches. Akola, Bombay, Seoni and Salem, two inches; Mangalore, Jubbulpore, Indore and Ajmere, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	19 16	19 41	17 21	21 65
June 25, Saturday ...	2 19	2 56	2 20	0 92
„ 26, Sunday.....	0 26	0 7	0 6	.....
Total...	21 91	22 4	19 47	22 57
Total corresponding date of last year ...	37 62	39 60	38 42	38 80

THE HALLAI BHATTIAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a word on the remarks reported to have been made by the chairman of the meeting of the Hallai Bhattia community, held on the 12th instant, an account of which is published in your issue of the 15th instant. It would have been in better taste on the part of the chairman of a meeting like this, had he confined himself to recounting the services of the deceased gentleman, without endeavouring to embellish his remarks by referring to the trial of the stale and exploded charges of mismanagement and so forth against his predecessor, which were publicly withdrawn in Court by the deceased gentleman himself. If, again, the chairman had a proper sense of the responsibility of his position, he would have refrained from making such deliberate misrepresentations of facts, as the following:—

1. The chairman persists in saying that Mr. Lakhimidas was removed from the secretaryship, &c., in 1881, and that Mr. Valabhdas was appointed in his place. As a matter of fact, Mr Lakhimidas was recognised by the Court as secretary, &c., until his resignation in 1885, until which time he was legally and in fact the secretary, treasurer and manager. Mr. Valabhdas could not be recognised as secretary, &c., until he succeeded Mr. Lakhmidas in that year.

2. The chairman says that the Mahajanwady was during Mr. Lakhmidas' time a wady in name only, and words his speech in such a way as to imply that other communities were allowed the use of it to the exclusion of the Bhattias, while as a matter of fact it was allowed to be used by other communities only on occasions when it was not needed by the Bhattias. There is not a single instance when the Bhattia caste was kept out of it by reason of its being lent to another caste. Whenever it was lent to another caste they had to pay double the *lags* (or due) of what was paid by the Bhattias, and this *lags* went to enrich the fund of the Mahajan.

3. "In taking possession of the wady from Thakar Lakhmidas Khimji * * * he removed the wrongs of the Mahajan," as if the Mahajan had suffered under the management of Mr. Lakhmidas. When Mr. Lakhmidas took charge of his office in Samvat 1915, he did not receive any cash in charge. By his careful and judicious management he was able to show in Samvat 1941, the handsome balance of Rs 1,14,344-7-6. Well may his opponents class this among the wrongs of the Mahajan under Mr. Lakhmidas' management, that they have not since Samvat 1931, when they made their own separate arrangement about the management, and since A.D. 1885, when Mr. Valabhdas legally succeeded Mr. Lakhmidas, to this day, ever published an account of their managoment, as used to be done in Mr. Lakhmidas' time. Might it be out of place here to warn the Mahajan that if steps are not taken to ensure the proper management of the fund, and enforce the regular publication of the accounts, the property acquired after so many years of anxious management will be frittered away before long?—Yours, &c.,

June 24. LAKHMIDAS BHIMJEE.

THE EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is essentially an age of associations, and every petty section of the community starts a separate one of its own nowadays. The latest one is that got up by the Salsette Christians, under the name of East Indians. I cannot help thinking that this is a mistake and a waste of energy and resources. They ought to combine and make common cause with the Europeans and Eurasians, as it is the general second-class community of Christians that is being ousted by the Hindoos and Massalmans. The Europeans and Eurasians were wrong in my opinion in starting a class association as they have done, and leaving out the rank-and-file of Portuguese and Salsette Christians, while, had they admitted all indiscriminately, they could have been a powerful body, about ten thousand strong, instead of a weak body of about a thousand strong. Now as there are three separate associations, *viz.*, the Europeans and Eurasians, the Salsettics, the Portuguese and Goanese, their numerical strength is weakened and their forces scattered, while it is on the cards that each will be antagonistic to the other. This is natural, as each will look to itself, and appeal to Government for help, &c., on its own hook, regardless of the others. In reality their aims and objects are all one, and they are only separated by religion, which need not stand in the way of amalgamation. I for one fail to see what the Europeans and Eurasians want by forming themselves into an association. They never can be a separate body or nation, and if they will only stay quiet, they will never want for loaves and fishes, as the Government cannot do without them, notwithstanding all the help they give the natives on grounds of public policy. Where the Europeans go, the Eurasians are sure to follow. They are fast losing their individuality and nationality—if you like to term it so—by intermarrying with Europeans, as the offspring, getting fairer and fairer in colour, merge eventually into Europeans Their manners, habits, dress, religion, customs, education, names, &c., &c., are all essentially European, and they have only to keep quiet and to take shelter under the Europeans to get all the help they want without fuss or agitation. Take another view. What do the second-class Europeans want? If the first-class Europeans, like the merchants of Bombay, the heads of Railways, the ship-owners, lawyers, editors, &c., &c., gain any advantage or point as *Europeans*, the second-class, or rank-and-file of railway employés, mercantile clerks, &c., &c., must equally share in it. Again, if the first-class European uncovenanted Government servants force the hands of Government by agitation in Parliament, &c., for better pensions or prospects, or for a greater share in the Government, or in fat appointments, the humbler second-class uncovenanted subordinates must equally gain a share in the end, so where is the necessity, or *raison d'etre*, for the so-called European and Eurasian Association? It would be better if they left politics aside, and confined themselves to ameliorating their general condition by helping each other. They have some Rs. 7,000 or 8,000 to the good in their fund now, but no one seems to know what they are hoarding this up for. They might send one of their community home to study annually; they might build houses for their community, which would pay the association in rents; they might start a cheap club-hotel or boarding house for their community, which would pay itself; or open a gigantic store (after the style of the Civil and Military Co-operative Stores in London), where everything could be got, from a needle to an anchor or coffin, cheaper than at the present Fort shops, and at native dealers' rates, for the benefit of the members of their association. For example, I can get really good tea from a Parsee, near the Crawford Market, for, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per hundred, while the European shops in the Fort charge Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-12 for the same kind and quality. There are lots of things that might be done with the hoarded funds of the association, *i.e.*, practical good instead of frittering it away in Jubilee illuminations, or at *feux* anniversaries. They are strong enough to start their own Life Assurance Office, but I am told that the "Mutual" blocks the way. They can start a gigantic "Provident" fund, while their Council stops short at a half-measure like their present Death fund, the principles of which are faulty on the face of it. After some three or four years' existence, there seems nothing to show for the work of their Council. The real fact is, experience is gradually showing that there is nothing to do. The community wants little or nothing that it has not already got, and my own opinion is that the association was not required at all. The factors of this country oppose! topare natives are—1st, Europeans; 2nd, Eurasians; and 3rd, Portuguese; in which I include Salsettics and Goanese, and whatever the first gets, the others are sure to share in, while the second and third have the advantage of posing as natives occasionally and sharing with them also. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and it will be the same with these divided interests. These separate associations cannot but be inimical to each other, notwithstanding all their polite writings. They ought to make common cause, or break up before they injure each other, which they are sure to do before long.—Yours, &c.,

DIOGENES.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th June, as compared with the statement of the 14th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 14. Rs. A. P.	June 21. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	46,56,361 15 0	46,56,204 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,96,85,954 1 9	2,08,00,761 4 2
Other Deposits	2,95,53,153 0 2	2,85,64,808 8 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,72,989 7 6	2,34,434 7 7
Sundries	22,79,192 5 4	22,90,646 11 7
Rs.	7,63,29,954 2 9	7,75,46,399 14 6

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	70,33,717 8 0	71,93,885 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	39,51,045 0 0	39,11,110 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	86,92,330 10 1	93,78,493 12 11
Credits on do.	84,45,935 3 1	84,48,251 6 10
Bills discounted	2,50,28,598 9 0	2,44,22,432 11 0
Balances with other Banks	5,63,326 1 9	4,80,016 1 7
Bullion	1,519 0 0	1,375 12 0
Dead Stock	11,32,990 1 10	11,32,381 4 4
Stamps	11,362 11 3	11,032 0 3
Sundries	7,01,650 15 10	7,60,899 7 10
Cash at Head Office	79,61,685 14 10	80,56,138 10 0
Do. at Branches	1,28,07,412 7 1	1,37,67,273 11 9
Rs.	7,63,29,954 2 9	7,75,46,399 14 6

MR. APTE'S ENGLISH EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Wednesday last appeared a letter, signed by "Spectator," making certain comments upon what I am reported to have said at the Hirabag in connection with Female Education. I had no desire whatever to notice his absurd remarks, especially as he did not dare to appear in print in his own name, and I meant to treat them with the contempt which they deserved. Since, however, I find in your to-day's issue that his remarks are readily swallowed by other people, such as "Observer," as Gospel truths, kindly allow me to say a few words by way of explanation.

The statement in the *Kesari* is not an accurate report of what I said. Replying to R. B. Ranade's argument that our girls should be taught English, I said what, in mere words, is pretty nearly the same as that to which "Spectator" refers. But he should have had the common fairness, if not common sense, to see that I did not evidently mean what he understands by the word "*improve*." I used that word not in the sense of English *education* but English *language*. I have held, and still hold, that it is really a great evil that our boys in schools and colleges have to learn everything through the medium of the English language, and the loss of time and waste of energy caused thereby, to say nothing of the superficial nature of the knowledge thus acquired, are admitted by most thinking men. I have a very great regard for the English language myself. But at least 80 out of 100 students learn it not for its beauty or elegance, but because it is the chief road to all Government or private employment, and the fact that they have to learn everything in English appears to me to be little less than a tyranny, although an inevitable one. And when in connection with this statement R. B. Ranade said "Then close your high schools," I replied "Yes, it will be done if you give us Rs. 75." Any body who cares to mind the context can readily see that by this statement I did not mean any allusion to my own case. What I meant was that if persons could get a decent living, say Rs. 75, without English, they would not mind if they got their knowledge in English or Vernacular. If the "Spectator" had not been disposed to pervert my statement, he would, I believe, have seen no reason to make the ludicrous statement that I value my English education at Rs 75 per month! I want no "Spectator" to remind me of the value of English education. What I maintain is that to receive that education it is not necessary to make the English language the medium of instruction in all subjects. In a school or college curriculum, if I were asked to frame and adopt any (and I would gladly avail myself of it, if only the University allowed it), I should give to English a place as a second language, leaving all other subjects to be learnt in the student's vernacular. This is a view which I have still take maintained (*vide* my evidence before the Education Commission in 1882), and I am prepared to take my stand on it. This explanation, I hope, will now remove the misunderstanding caused by, the "Spectator's" remarks. I do not wish to take up your space farther by attempting to answer his other ill-natured remarks about myself, which I can well afford to despise.

But, Sir, the case is different when you refer to me and the New English School in your editorial columns. Had the same matter appeared over the signature of some "Observer" or "Spectator," I should not have deemed it necessary to make a reply. But when the character of the institution, to which I have the honour to belong, is called in question, I feel it my duty to expose the falsity of the allegation which a "Marathi scholar," incapable, as you feel sure, of playing a trick upon your credulity, has made to serve as a proof, as he considers it, of what "sheds a significant light on the whole attitude of the ruling clique of Poona leaders towards the subject of Female Education." The object of the "Series of selections from Marathi writers for translation into English," to which he refers, is to enable the students in the Anglo-Vernacular different styles of different authors on a variety of subjects. You will have some idea of the book, when you know that in the "Selections for Standard VI." from which the Marathi scholar has picked the passage in question, contains 93 extracts, each extending on an average over a page-and-a-half, from the works of about 50 of the most well-known Marathi writers. The idea of such a series was conceived by, and carried out under the general superintendence of, the conductors of the New English school, to meet the want of a graduated translation series, rendered necessary by the substitution of translation as an alternative for paraphrase at to the Matriculation Examination. The series consists of three books for three standards, V., VI., and VII., and each of these is so compiled as to include extracts on a variety of subjects—social, moral, didactic, critical, political, historical, descriptive, &c. In short, the primary aim of the series is not so much to instruct the student in ideas, as to familiarize him with the various modes of styles in which those ideas may be expressed, and to render them into English. The extracts given in the three books represent, therefore, the various styles that are suited to different subjects, occasions, or passions; the series has been so well received by the press, public and teachers, that it has been adopted for use, not only by almost all English-teaching schools in the Deccan, but also by the Director of Public Instruction, and by the Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces; and its merits and usefulness have been certified to by such scholars as

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Cuba, 1,372 tons, consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. sailed yesterday, under Captain C. W. Hoseason—for Port Said, laden with a general cargo only.

THE s. s. Lawada, 2140 tons, Captain A Liddiard, which arrived in Bombay, the day before yesterday, brought a general cargo and Captain Burrows, a passenger from Calcutta.

THE P and O Co's extra mail steamer Khashgar, 1515 tons, Captain C Gadd, arrived in Bombay yesterday from China laden with a general cargo and with seventy-nine deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Puchunba, Captain J W. Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr. H Chick, Miss George and 56 deck.

THE s.s. Darwin, 1,679 tons, Captain R. Williams, and having for her agents in Bombay Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., left Bombay yesterday, laden with a miscellaneous cargo for Torre del Anunziata and Messina.

THE Austro-Hungarian S. N. Co.'s steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, sailed on Saturday last, under Commander S. Merza, for Trieste and other international port, laden with a general cargo with the following passengers on board :—H. E. Count Zaluski, Mr. A. J. Jenkins and Mr. Gill—for Triest ; and Mr. W. Southerland—for Aden.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, Captain J. Skinner, cleared on Saturday last, to sail for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers, on the arrival in Bombay of the overland mail steamer Rohilla expected to-day. The names of the passengers are :—Mrs. Tarrant and two children, and Mr. P. D. Penha for Karachi, and twenty deck for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DANGERS ON THE SOUTH-EAST COAST OF CEYLON.—Admiral Sir F. W. Richards writes as follows regarding dangers on the South-east Coast of Ceylon :—The dangers reported off Komarie Point, and on which the s. s. Graville and s. s. Macgregor are said to have struck, do not exist in the position assigned. A careful examination of the locality has been made by Captain Aldrich and the officers of H. M. S. Egeria, and as a result the coast should not be approached nearer than 20 fathoms in thick weather between Komarie and Batticoloa. The ridge shown on the present Admiralty sheet and in the neighbourhood of Komarie is about 2 miles north of its proper position, which latter is as follows :—Its north extreme is in about 7 deg. 2' 30" and 1' 4 mile from the shore. The south extreme is in about 6 deg. 59' N., and 0·8 mile from the shore. It is narrow, and composed of sand and coral patch. On several of the latter there is as little as 2½ fathoms of water. The whole forms a dangerous reef. Outside it, and to a distance of 4 miles from the shore, the ground is very uneven, and a patch with 7 fathoms on it lies 3·7 miles from the nearest shore, and from it Aganis Peak bears N. 69 W. (true). The effects of the winds and currents hereabouts, so also on the edge of the Bank of soundings are seen in heavy overfalls and tide rips which may be mistaken for shoal water, sometimes being met with even in the finest weather. The closely approximate position of the Alphee shoal is in lat 7° 16' N. long, 81° 51' 30 E. coral : least water 3½ fathoms. Komarie Point is a rounded curve in the coast line, and cannot be distinguished as a point from the sea, unless very close into the shore. The appearance of the coast changes at times very rapidly, and estimated distances were often found much in error during the survey. This notice only applies to the coast between Little Basses on the south and Batticaloa on the north. Charts affected—813, Ceylon, sheet 1 ; 2,031, Ceylon, sheet 2 ; 828, Cape Comorin to Coconada ; 70, Bay of Bengal.

THE OUTGOING CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. s.s. Khedive, 2,134 tons, Captain A. C. Loggin, sailed from Bombay the day before yesterday with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails to Colombo and Shanghai, and the following passengers on board :—Mr. S. Wallace, Surgeon-Major W. A. D. Fasken, Mr. F. King and Lieut. R. Cooper—for Sydney ; Mr. W. A. Fracken and private G. Coffee—for Melbourne ; Captain G. McKenna—for Glenelg ; Mr. B. H. Mary—for Hongkong ; and Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. W. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler—for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
25TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Geelong	1139	Creecy	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Eduljee.
„ C. Murray	1372	Warfork	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Draco	1112	J. Douglas	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kangra	1466	Ingram	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Federation	1578	R. Pinkham	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Congo	1422	S. Green	N	Captain.
„ Darwin	1630	R. Williams	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2280	McGill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	1373	Hoseason	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lord Charlmont	2055	Bocquet	Off Side.	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Hamphrics		Walsh Lovett & Co.
S.S. Manitoba	...	J. G. Hawsagar.		F. Muir & Co.
„ Tarpeia	1182	H. Care		.....
„ Brookfield	1599	A. Stabell		.....

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
25	Etna (s)	Bronson	London.
	Khedive (s)	Loggin	China & Australia.
	Titania (s)	Mersa	Trieste, &c.
	M. Rood	Fulton	Liverpool.
	Cuba (s)	Hoseason	Port Said.
	Darwin (s)	Williams	Torredel Anunziata and Messina.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
25	Lawada (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta, June 6.
26	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, June 22.
	Inchionga (s)	Gallichan	Liverpool, May 21.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	China, June 3.

The steamer Java, Skinner, was cleared out on Saturday last, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Eddy Stone, for Dunkirk.
„ Colaba, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Parvatia, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
Ship Ardencraig, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
21 Falconhurst ..... Jones ..... Singapore, May 15.
22 C. Matheson s .... Watson ..... Glasgow, May 7.
Chusan s ..... Wyatt ..... London, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.—Steamers Vega, Patna and Maharaja. Ships Queen of Scots and Tay.
June 22.—Steamers Abana and Japan. Ships Star of Italy and Mylomene.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
23 Shahjehan s .... Calcutta.
Canara s .... Bombay.

June. DEPARTURES.
22 Simla s .... Bombay.
23 Himalaya s .... Rangoon.
Shahjehan s .... Bombay.
24 Armenia s .... Calcutta.
Canara s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Persia (s), 40 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 160 bales wool, G Kessowji.

FOR LONDON.
Kangra (s), 1,000 cwts joari, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Persia (s), 240 cwts cloves, Punnett and Co ; 60 cwts cloves, Tharia Topen.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Eddystone (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co.
Bedouin (s), 10,996 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 30,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
St Oswald (s), 2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.
Clan Murray (s), 30 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 4,923 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Manitoba (s), 4 cases Indian curiosities, Glade and Co ; 650 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 22½ cwts poppy seed, Toussaint and Bautlier.

FOR HAVRE.
Congo (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Rochliff (s), 649 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co ; 1,266 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Nubia (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Worsley Hall (s), 1,500 cwts gingelley seed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Nizaia (s), 5 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Worsley Hall (s), 5 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.
Germania (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
Greystoke (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.
Germania (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Deccan (s), 50 bales twist, The Ripon Mg and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.
Deccan (s), 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Deccan (s), 100 bales twist N J Abhraham, 235 bales twist, H S Woonwalla and Co ; 100 bales twist, The Ripon Mg and Co : 65 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 100 bales twist, E Bin Khaliffa Geelong (s) 67 bales cotton, A Joosab ; 50 bales twist, H J Abhraham ; 100 bales cotton, C Ebhram, 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Deccan (s), 53 bales twist, N J Abhraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.
Boustead, Surg-Major, Bo, IMD, on station leave.

JUNE 24.
Shaw, Capt, Bl, Leic Regt, from leave, from England.

JUNE 25.
Barratt, Lieut, Bl, 1st Sikhs, on long leave, from Kohat.
Cooper, Lieut, Bl, 1st Sikhs, on leave, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.
Boustead, Surg-Major, Bo, IMD, from station leave, to Poona.

JUNE 21.
Savile, Lieut, Mad, 2nd Midlx, on privilege leave, to England.

JUNE 24.
Cama, Surgn, Mad, IMS, to join to Madras.

JUNE 25.
Corkery, Surgn, Bo, IMS, to join the 3rd Light Cavy to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 27th, 1887.

There will be drill at Head-quarter on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

LORD DUFFERIN AND JODHPUR.

THE following is the full text of a letter from Lord Dufferin to the Maharaja of Jodhpur, dated 7th February, and published recently by the *Marwar Gazette*:—"To His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Adhiraj Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S I., of Jodhpore, My honoured and valued friend,—It is with sincere pleasure that I have heard of the preparations which your Highness has made in order to commemorate in a manner befitting the occasion, the fiftieth year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. I shall not fail to inform her Majesty of this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection on your part. Queen Victoria's long and tranquil rule has been marked throughout her wide dominions by the ever increasing prosperity and happiness of the millions entrusted to her charge. In India it has established an uninterrupted and unbroken peace, and under its protecting shelter the ruling chiefs of this country, undisturbed by the fear of invasion from without, or of revolution from within, have been able to devote their time and attention to the welfare of their subjects and to the moral and material advancement of their States. I am happy to learn that your Highness has so readily taken the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to show your just appreciation of the great benefits you have experienced under the benign and beneficial rule of her Majesty the Queen. I can assure you that it is our Gracious Sovereign's desire to extend to you, on all occasions, her warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support your authority, enhance your personal consideration, and to maintain unbroken the cordial relations which have at all times subsisted between her Majesty's Government and your Highness. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself, your Highness' sincere friend.—Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General in India. Fort William, 7th February 1887."

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

A STATEMENT has been prepared Mr. R. W. Crawford, chairman of the East Indian Railway Company, showing the actual outcome in sterling and rupee currencies, respectively, of the working of the Undertaking during the seven years 1880-1886 inclusive. "The result is, that the Government of India received from the Undertaking in the seven years in question, a sum of Rs. 4,98,37,897 3a. 1p. (£4,077,912 10s. 8d.) in one currency or the other, as their share of the profit on the working of the Railway under the Purchase Act and Contract. But this is not all. The State provided, during the same term of seven years, not less than Rs. 2,02,57,827 for the Capital purposes of the Undertaking, that is to say, for the enlargement and improvement of their own property. They had no occasion to go into the market, nor apply to the taxpayer for the money. They had the money providad by this indirect taxation ready to hand for the purpose, in the profit they received every succeeding half-year from the Concern. The sum so applied has amounted in the whole, during the term, to the sum above-named. Upon these advances the State has received by way of interest at 4½ per cent. per annum Rs. 20,95,343 5a. 1p. (£239,347 14s. 6d.), in addition to Rs. 28,00,203 40a. 9p. (£229,710 14s. 4d.), the interest on the value of the Stores kept in hand, so that, in point of fact, the State has had a Revenue, in one form and another, without deduction of any kind whatever, over 5½ crores of rupees, or 4½ millions sterling, in seven year, out of its property, worked by the Company under the Contract. In addition to the above, the value to the Government of the accruing weekly gross traffic receipts paid into their Treasury minus the current working expenses, may be taken at not less than £30,000 a-year.

This Memorandum is written and made public as a vindication of the broad principles which underlay the policy of 1879 ; as a record of the magnitude of the interests involved in the prosperity of the East Indian Railway Undertaking ; and as a factor in the consideration of any re-settlement of existing Systems which may come under discussion."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

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These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

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Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article o health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona ; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona ; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay ; BARRIE & Co., Madras ; WEST & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYALL, Allahabad ; R. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta ; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; PEARCE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow ; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa ; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned, not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

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Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
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FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

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DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 40cts. ; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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GOLD MEDAL TEA.
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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Katiparna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortisapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Mouda Gate	Mehona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Kooroa
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira,
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nareh	Malkar
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deswa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergan
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Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
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Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodpath
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TEA SERVICES—
Comprising Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, and Sugar Tongs, complete in case.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

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Sets of six, complete in cases.
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Sets of six, with Sugar Tongs, complete in cases.
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From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.
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From Rs. 75 to Rs. 90.

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Elegantly chased and engraved, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.

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Pair of Spoons, handsomely chased and engraved, with gilt Bowls, complete in case.
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Sets of four and six, complete with Spoons, in cases.
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Rs. 35 per set.

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In the latest designs, pairs in cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 45.

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Sets of three, engraved, "Pepper," "Salt," and "Cayenne," egg-shaped, complete in case.
Rs. 40 per set.
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The latest Novelties, Plain, Fluted, and Richly Engraved, a great Variety.
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Richly engraved and chased, gilt inside, complete in case.
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In Plain, Engraved, Chased, Fluted, and many other handsome Designs, complete in cases.
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In Plain Silver, for engraving Crests, Monogram, &c., complete in case.
Rs. 27 each.

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Spoons and Forks, richly engraved and chased, complete in cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, artistic Patterns, complete in cases.
From Rs. 53 to Rs. 65.
Spoons, Forks and Napkin Rings, complete in cases.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.
Knives, Forks, Spoons and Napkin Rings, complete in cases.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 65.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, complete in case.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.
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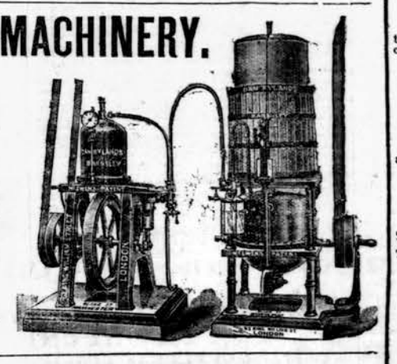

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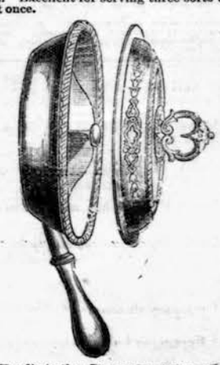

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